PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,069.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
13th Apr.	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9300
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6923
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	8261	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	8294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *19th March, 1907.*

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Geliconet	16th May "
VARELA	4,112	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Gelonnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to
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Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1ST, 1907.

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[illegible]	300	540	320	480	300	450
Port Said [illegible]	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	570	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (Liverpool.)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
London [illegible]	40	"	40	"	40	"

Of Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
1*	City of London	5,547	Mar. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Apl. 16
1	City of Karachi	3,547	" 1	" 13	" 24	" 10
1	Sutton Hall	4,490	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
1	Wotton Hall	3,310	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
1	City of Agra	4,500	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
1	" of Glasgow	5,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
1	Ward Hall	5,321	May 29	June 8	June 19	June 26

* Substitute Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon., 8th Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,208 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
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Agents, BOMBAY.
6th April, 1907.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti	15th Apr 1907.
R. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Ciccia	15th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	E. Gucchi	15th June "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 575. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botsito	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
‡ VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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S. "ADALIA," SAILING about 9th inst. Comfortable accommodation in the above Steamer for about 15 passengers in 2 & 3 Berthed Cabins.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 2-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4
YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*		
YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.	" 22 8	12 2
YALUMBA HOCK	" 25 0	13 0
CARTE D'OR		

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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
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Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
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	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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COX & CO.,

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....£ 100

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MACEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Town Bunder.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE No. 5 DOWN PUNJAB MAIL will hereafter cease to Stop by signal at DEVLALI to set down or pick up first and, second class passengers.

The foot note (b) at page 18 of the Coaching Tariff is cancelled and withdrawn.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 4TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

B. a. h. "CANTER," 14 hands (4 years) 1906. Upset price Rs. 700.

Ch. g. h. "COURT MARTIAL," 14 hands (6 years), 1906. Upset price Rs. 1,200.

The above PONIES will be put up FOR SALE at the Race Course, Mahalakshmi, at 8 A. M., on THURSDAY, 11th instant, in accordance with Rules of the Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Sec., W. I. T. C.

BYCULLA, 5TH APRIL, 1907.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1907, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet at 31st December 1906.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remunerations.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April, 1907, to the 2nd day of May, 1907, both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December 1906, at the rate of (Rs. 225) Rupees Two hundred and twenty five, per Share (of R 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 28th March, 1907.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.,
Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1907.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1907, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. D. Gubbay and Mr. T. Powell as Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1907, to SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Monday, the 15th April, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1906.

AFSARALLI (alias ROJEALLY) bin ε SARFRAZALLI, of Gwalior, Mahomedan Inhabitant, by his next friend AZIMKHAN BHAYA bin HASSANKHAN BHAYA of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant, by his constituted attorney MIR MACKBOOLALLI KALANDERALLI INAMDAR .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

MIR AUNALI valad MIR ABDULALI, now residing at Gwalior, MIR HASSANALI valad MIR ABDULALI, residing at Madanpora outside the Fort, BANOO BEGUM, widow of MIR ABDULALI MIR AKBARALI, residing at Madanpoora, aforesaid AFZOOLNISSA BEGUM, wife of SECUNDERKHAN PATHERKHAN, residing at Bellasis Road outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mir Sarfrazalli valad Mir Abdoolalli, deceased, who died at Karachee, on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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AT 9-15 P.M.

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Miss BAKER, Miss VINING, Miss CLIFT Miss HAMMETT, Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK, Mr AUBREY REHENIUS, Mr. G. F. HILL, Mr. J. G. MARTIN, Mr. G. TWEDDLE, and the Members of the GLEE CLUB. Conductor: Mr. F. J. CLARK, Accompanist: Mr. F. G. W. VINING.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, declared at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 27th March 1907, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 18th day of April, 1907, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 27th March 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1907.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend,

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID, and Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase the following property from MR. JAGMOHANDAS MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY.

Any person having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at Jambulwadi in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Bombay Pension and Tax, under Old No. 478, New No. 2467, Old Survey No. 119/191 and New Survey No. 24 and by the Municipality under Ward G. Nos. 1776-1777-1778, Street Nos. 20-1 and 2, containing by admeasurement 237-75 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on the south by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on the east by the property of Laljt Runchord and on the west and north by the other properties belonging to the Vendor,—Dated this sixth day of April, 1907.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Twenty per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1906, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 8th April, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M., to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st April 1907, on production of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1907.

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Poems of Emily Bronte. With an Introduction by Arthur Symons.....	2 4
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The Life of the Buddha and the Early History of his Order. Derived from Tibetan Works in the Bkah-Hgyur and Bstan-Hgyur. Translated by W. Woodville Rockhill.....	7 14
Ars Vitandi or the Art of Acquiring Mental and Bodily Vigour. By Arthur Lovell.....	1 12
The Tale of Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle. By Beatrix Potter. With Coloured Illustrations.....	0 14
The Tailor of Gloucester. By Beatrix Potter. With Coloured Illustrations.....	0 14
The Tale of Benjamin Bunny. By Beatrix Potter. With Coloured Pictures.....	0 14
"Saturday" Bridge Reproduced with Revisions from the "Saturday Review." By W. Dalton	4 6
Authorized Rules of the Game of Hockey, 1906-1907.....	0 3
Modern Card Manipulation. By C. Lang Neil, Author of "The Modern Conjurer," etc. Illustrated	0 12
Card Tricks without Apparatus. By Professor Hoffman.....	0 12
Arithmetical Puzzles. By Professor Hoffman. With Illustrations.....	0 12
Shadow Entertainments and how to work them. By A. Patterson. Illustrated.....	0 14

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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Organs of Urine, in either sex. These Pills are specially prepared for use in the Bush and all Kidney Diseases. Free from mercury. Many years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Wholesale Agents: MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and grand condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mod. Bay, Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs easy chairs, sofas, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, revolving bookstand, wardrobe mentante mechanical organ,

1 D. B. express rifle, 577 bore, by Charles Osborne
1 D. B fowling Gun 12 bore, by W. Harris & Son
1 D. B 150 bore rifle, by Manton and 3 swords,
1 Square grand piano by Soundy & Co.
A choice collection of oil paintings and water colours of Bombay Nasik temples, Back Bay and other choice Indian subjects from various Fine Art Exhibitions,
By order of the Bank of Bombay—
1 English iron safe.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 Big rubber-tyred victoria,
1 Rubber-tyred victoria,
1 Fine polished office shigram.
The property of a gentleman going home—
1 almost new rubber-tyred Curzon trap cart
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 1250 Pieces Checked and Fancy Chuddars (Bed Sheets) and 75 Doz Assorted and Turkish Towels and Shop Furniture, etc.

High Court—O. C. J.

Suit No. 9 of 1907.

Rahibai widow ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Memon Abdul Satar ..... Defendant.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 8th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., the Receiver appointed herein the following piece goods towels etc., removed from Bhaijipala Street shop comprising,

1100 pieces fancy chuddars 2½ to 5 yards.
1'0 ,, checked ,, 4½ yards.
75 doz. assorted towels.
5 Turkish towels and sundry piece goods
Also Mata boxes, weighing scales with weights shelves, pillows, blank books, etc.
The above to be taken delivery of the next day after sale.

BONA FIDE S

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April 5.*] [BOMBAY, *April 6.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	86 ⅛	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	94½		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102½	⅛	
3½ do. Govt Securities	85⅝		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30 ⅛		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	29⅛		⅛
Do. in New York	64		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½		½
Do. do. do. New York	4·85½		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since 17 Jan.	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	4⅛%		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½%		½

Amount paid into the Bank of England ..... £600,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3½d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 4½d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 70,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Fair Business
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet
Total Sales	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 bales
Imports	24,000
Mid-Americans	6·03+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10¼ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·64 +03	5·61 +02	5·62 unchanged	5·61 unchanged

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61 —01	5·56 —01	5·53 —03	5·52 —04	5·52 —04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	17,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000 "
Do. to Continent	17,000 "
Spot Cotton,—11·00 unchanged	
Futures.—Month of July, 9·58 —09	Declined owing to daily weather reports indicating beneficial rains and to weak cables.
Do. do. Dec. 9·89 —10	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 ⅞ unchanged	
Futures—Month of May	10·22 — 07
Do. do. July	10·26 — 08
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.	

NEW YORK, April 5.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	129,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	96,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	113,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	839,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	450,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Maitras Westerns C. I. F.—4 ¾ Sellers.
Months—April-June
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—5 ⅛ Value
Months—April-May
Fair Cocoanadas—4 ⅞ Sellers.
Months—April-June.
Cocoanada Cotton Ginned—4 ¾—Sellers.
Months—April-June.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Calcutta, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 60/ April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal,
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent ex-ship. 60/ April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 44/ April-May—Hamburg Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43/ April-May.—H. A. and D.—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 unchanged.

Metals—

Copper Brazier	£ 114
Yellow Metal	0 9

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14 x 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 0

Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 13 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

ARRIVALS
"Spyros," "Valitou," "City of Lucknow."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovereigns	Rs. 1,13,200 / £ 7,547	London	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
421 Bars Silver	9,59,075	Do	Do	Mercantile Bank
252 Bars Silver	5,69,043	Do	Do	International Bank
122 Bars Silver	2,81,676	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,25,000	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
281 Bars Silver	6,69,316	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
65 Bars Silver	1,42,516	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
187 Bars Silver	3,53,970	Do	Do	Comptoir National Bank of Bombay
107 Bars Silver	2,53,107	Do	Do	
4 Bundles cover-signs, Gold Coins and Ba.	27,0 / 3,792 / 30,790	Jeddah	Shahi Noor	Sundry natives
1,051 Bars Silver		London	Peninsular	Supt V and P Docks
Mexican Dollars		Do	Do	Supt V and P Docks

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Owing to the decline advised from America the market opened easier. During the day there have been free sellers of most descriptions for forward delivery, but buyers held off, and little business has resulted. In ready cotton also, holders were keen sellers but the demand is limited, and the turnover at Colaba was small. Mills are in the market for stapled descriptions. We close quiet as under with a downward tendency.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	251	April.
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl	213/14	May
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	200/201	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola	192/93	do.
Fine " Amraoti	192/93	do.
Fine " Muttia	179/86	do.
F. G. " Khandesh	168	do.
Fine " Khandesh	178	do.
Fine " Bengals	156	do.
Good Westerns	229/30	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	238	do.

Liverpool Openers—

Opening tone	Quite but Steady
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·64	5·64	5·62	5·61	5·58

unchanged

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·56 unchanged	5·54 + 01	5·53 + 01	5·53 + 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is easier and prices are gradually giving way. There are free sellers as under, and a fair business is doing.

Ready	... Rs. 7	3 0
May	... " 7	10 0 R.T.

RAPESEED—
The market is quiet but steady at the following rates.

Brown Cawnpore	... Re. 7	5 0
Brown Delhi	... " 7	11 0
Yellow Cawnpore	... " 8	6 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzerat Apl.-May	... " 8	8 0 R.T.

Gingellyseed—

Market firm. Better demand.		
Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs. 53	8 0
" 75 do.	... " 51	8 0
Black Kutni	... " 44	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... " 56	0 0

CASTORSEED:—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0 0
Tone—Steady.		

COTTONSEED:—

	... " 18	8 0
Tone—Quiet, with little doing.		

GROUNDNUTS:—

	... Rs. 41	0 0
Tone—Steady.		

WHEAT—

White Delhi April-May.	... Rs. 4	7 0
Tone.—Quiet little doing.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	1,337
India	53

MILLS—

David	340
Manockji Petit	3,007½ x. d. May

PRESSES—

New Mofussil	587 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bombay Flour Mill	910
Central India Mining	542
Colaba Land and Mill	910
Thacker and Co.	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75 to 75½
Telephone Co.	39½
Treacher and Co....	595
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Coy. ordinary ...	163

RAILWAYS—

Tapti Valley	472 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	18,460 bales.
Wheat	5,5/6 cwts.
Linseed	11,669 "
Rapeseed...	21,313 "
Gingellyseed	2,736 "
Poppyseed	4,215 "
Groundnuts	935 "
Castorseed	12,105 "
Rice	4,659 "
Myrabollams	6,195 "
Cottonseed	16,595 "
Gram	1,101 "
Joowar	3,542 "

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, [6TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Is in demand. Borrowers until the end of June at per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market opened irregular to-day. Most Banks were quoting 1s. 4 1/32d. for telegraphic transfers and 1s. 4 1/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the mail, but in some quarters 1s. 4 ⅜d. T. T. could be done for all next week while on the other hand, one Bank was buying ready Credits at 1s. 4 ⅜d. 3 months' sight. There have been moderate buyers of wire at 1s. 4 ⅜d. for next week, but bills have been scarce. Far Eastern rates have been steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d to ⅜d.	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/32d.	
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d to 3/32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s 4 1/32d to 2d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 172½		
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 141		
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	151½	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	207	

Government Paper:—

The price of Rupee paper in London is unchanged at 2/65 ⅛. In this market the rate opened quiet at 97 for ready and 97¼ for the settlement. There has not been much doing but dealers have been inclined to sell and quotations close ⅛ down, probably with sellers. Calcutta market is also slightly weaker their quotations being advised as 96 15/16 for cash and 97 ⅛ for delivery forward in a month.

Bullion:—

Reuter advises Bar silver in London as unchanged for ready at 30 ⅛, but the quotation for forward is ⅛ lower at 29 ⅞. New York is unchanged at 64½. There has not been much doing in the local market; but ready bars closed at an advance of ⅛ at 76¾. The settlement rate is steady at 76 ¼ ex duty. Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	76	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	11	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April 6.*] [BOMBAY, *April 7.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86⅛		
3 do. Rentes	94⅛		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102⅛		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅛		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30 ⅛		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	29⅛		unchgd
Do. in New York	64⅛		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85⅛		¼
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%		½
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½		½

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £ 100,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 11/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £90,000
Gold " " £30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Quiet but steady
East Indian...	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet
Total Sales ...	Mutilated sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	
Imports	1,000 bales
Mid-Americans	6·03 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10¾ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·63 — 01	5·63 — 01	5·61 — 01	5·60 — 01

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-De.	Dec.-Ja
5·57 — 01	5·55 — 01	5·52 — 01	5·51 — 01	5·51 — 01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	22,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	27,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00—unchanged	
Futures—Month of July 9·62 + 04	Advanced owing to firm cables and to support by New Orleans full party.
Do. do. Dec. 9·83 + 04	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 ⅞ unchanged	
Futures—Month of May	10·31+09
Do. do. July	10·33+07
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady	
Cotton Stock in London	9,000 bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,500,000 "
" " East Indian	3,42,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	12,150,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	37,000 bales
" Sold on speculation	1,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	4,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	32,000 "
" Actual Exports	18,000 "
" Week's Imports	112,000 "
" Stock	1,253,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	300 "
" Sold on speculation	200 "
" Sold for exportation	
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	2,600 "
" Actual Exports	600 "
" Week's Imports	5,000 "
" Stocks	24,000 "
Afloat Americans	220,000 "
" Indian	13,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—28¾ Old Terms—April-May London sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 50/ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers,
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49/ April/May Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 44/ April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—firm

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43/ Apl.-May—H. A. D Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7—unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 10d. Value.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	8	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	21	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	12	6	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sud Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	24	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	9	16
G Mahim and Worli	9	8	16
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	95	82	175
Same date last year	114	104	267

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	15	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	29	23	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	10	10	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sud Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	25	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	8	16
G Mahim and Worli	12	12	22
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	21
Total	106	107	181
Total plague deaths to date	136,766		
Same date last year	121	106	208

MR. ROBERTS, of Preston, some time ago purchased a sheep dog at Kendal over fifty miles away. Although the dog was brought to Preston by train, it ran away and reached Lot g Preston where it was recaptured and returned. Again escaping, it this time reached Kendal. Once more it was sent back but again it ran away, and its old master was so touched that he repurchased the dog.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself," Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All dhemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HULBERT—HARVEY.—April 2, at All Souls' Church, Fategarh by the Rev. Canon G. H. Westcott, Thomas Ernest Hulbert, 3rd Skinner's Horse, youngest son of J. H. Hulbert, Esq., of Stakes Hill Lodge, Hania, to Katherine Beatrice, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Harvey, of Blackbrook Grove, Fareham, Hants.

MACLEOD—DOWMAN.—March 30, at the Baptist Chapel Allahabad, by the Rev. Geo. Shields, Percy Macleod, to Adeline Helen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. Dowman, Survey of India (retired), and Mrs. Dowman of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—March 2, at Florence, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Alexander, 7th Hariana Lancers, aged 47.

ELIOT.—March 24, at Chandernagore, of acute peritonitis, Madeleine Marie (nee Saubolle), the beloved wife of E. Marshall Eliot, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

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The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Re. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

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Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

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BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water 7-49m., 8-54n. Low water, 2-30m., 2-0a.
Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, Concert Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.

AN AFGHAN CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—Sardar Mahomed Yakubkhan, the deposed Amir of Afghanistan who had gone on a voyage to China and Japan, returned to Bombay yesterday with Major J. F. White and twelve followers. The Sardar has put up in the Watson's Annexe.

THE COHEN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Ezekiel Salas Abrahim Cohen again appeared before Mr. Singh, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of having cheated Pandurang Sirsinar of Hubli, in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,500, under circumstances already reported.

Pandurang said that Cohen represented himself as a member of the Royal Exchange and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a relation of the Rothschild's and an Agent of a big London Syndicate which advanced money on securities of immovable property. The witness believed these statements and advanced as security a deposit of Rs. 2,500 as consideration for being appointed a Sub Agent.

Permission was sought to hand over certain papers uncon. ted with the present case, seized by the London Police, to the Madras Police who wanted them. The defence objected to the police retaining such papers. Subsequently Babu A.R. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, put in a petition complaining that the police had not yet returned the papers which were seized in London. Mr. Singh thereupon passed an order that he had nothing to do with the papers that were not before him and asked the police to give Cohen copies of such papers as they had retained which were connected with the case.

The case was then adjourned.

PASSENGER PER S. S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia sailed on Saturday with following passengers for Marseilles and Liverpool.

To Liverpool:—Mr. F. H. Addis, Mrs. F. H. Addis, Capt. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. S. H. Berkeley and two children, Mr. W. F. Bevis, Mrs. Bevis, child and nurse, Miss Carill, Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Mrs. DeBroe, Col. Filose, Mr. E. H. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. Hoseason, three children, and ayah, Capt. Heale, Mrs. Izat, Miss Izat and child, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Macnamara and infant, Mrs. F. O. Mell, child and infant, Mrs. Mortimer Scott, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, infant and nurse, Miss K. Royds, Miss D. Stevenson, Mrs. A. Skeen and infant, Mr. J. Tosh, Master E. R. Silkie Brown, Mr. R. Hallahan, and Mr. Cattland.

To London Via Marseilles:—Mr. P. G. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard and infant, Mr. W. S. Crum, Mrs. Crum, infant and nurse, Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Mrs. C. M. Dickens, Miss D. Forbes, Col. Fairbrother, Mrs. Fairbrother, Mrs. Lonridge, Mr. Hamblin, Mrs. Hamblin, child and nurse, Miss Hamblin, Capt. Harrison, Mr. A. Hoare, Mrs. R. Leslie-Moore, Mr. K. E. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. Mackenzie's ayah, Miss Osborne, Miss Osborne, Miss B. C. Oliver, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Robb, Miss Robb, Mrs. F. E. Skipowrth, Miss, F. B. St Stratton, Rev. A. Wiley, Mrs. Wiley.

To Marseilles.—Mrs. Bannerman, two children and nurse, Miss B. Graham, Rev. J. H. Martin, Mr. Martin, Master Martin, Master Martin.

To New York.—Mrs. J. S. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Martin.

To Port Said.—Capt. Rees-Megg and Mr. T. Bremer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds in Sind are rather cyclonic, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes prevail in several other districts. The force had been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Bijapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess at Jacobabad and the minimum 9° to 10° in excess in Rajputana and Central India and at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Allahabad and Akola and the lowest 65° at Poona and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Kathiawar and at Sirsi, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Pressure to the north of Latitude 24° is much below normal and fine weather in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. A. CHATTERTON, Director of Industrial and Technical enquiries in Madras, in his Report for 1905-06 on "Experiments in Pumping with Oil Engines and Centrifugal Pump," which has just been issued, says: "I think we are now justified in claiming that it is quite practicable to employ oil engines and centrifugal pumps to lift water for irrigation where water lifting is a necessity and where the quantity of water to be lifted is sufficient to justify the expenditure of [illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

Cancellation of Sale Deed.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Jauki Marsd Dagadu Teli, against the original defendants and respondents Mahadu Valad Dulaji and another, for the cancellation of a sale deed, for a declaration that all the property described in the plaint belongs to him and for possession of the property from the respondents. Mr. Sitaram S. Palkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. V. M. Mone.

The original suit was decided by Mr. B. R. Mehendale, the Joint Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who awarded to plaintiff the possession of the house and ordered each party to bear his or her own costs. In appeal, the first class Subordinate Judge, A. P. of Nasik, amended the decree of the Court of First Instance and ordered that the sale of the house be set aside, that the plaintiff do recover possession of the house on paying Rs. 400, the price obtained by Gauga, to defendant within two months from the date of his judgment and saddled each party with his or her own costs in both Courts. Against this decision an appeal has been presented, and the case coming on for hearing their Lordships observed it was found by the lower Appellate Court that the sale to the respondent by Gangabai was not justified by any necessity or purpose required by the Hindu law, and that, therefore, the title acquired by the respondent from Gangabai under the sale could not be valid after her death. The appellant, as the next reversionary heir, became entitled to the property. The respondent in answer to the appellant's claim for possession alleged that immediately after the sale of the property by Gangabai contracted to sell the property to him. But the lower Appellate Court has found upon the evidence that there was no such contract. Upon these findings the appellant has been rightly held entitled to recover the property. But the lower Appellate Court has also directed by its decree that the appellant should pay to the respondent Rs. 400 which formed the purchase money for the sale by Gangabai. That liability has been cast by the lower Appellate Court on the appellant upon these facts, viz., that Gangabai had made over Rs. 400 to the appellant with a direction that the amount ought to be paid by her to the respondent; but that the appellant failed to pay it to the latter. But the mere fact that Gangabai gave the money to the appellant with the direction is not sufficient to entitle the respondent to claim the money from her. That was a transaction between Gangabai and the appellant. If the appellant failed to make the payment in accordance with the direction, the appellant became in law liable to Gangabai. As was said by Willis, J. in Barker versus Midland Railway Company, "an action will not lie at the instance of A for the breach by B of a duty which B owed to C., because "in order to support an action, there must be either a contract with the person sued or some relation establishing a duty on his part towards the plaintiff" (Brooms Legal Maxims, page 161). Here there was neither. Had Gangabai after handing over the sum to the appellant communicated that fact to the respondent and desired him to receive the amount from the appellant, such notice to the respondent might have constituted the appellant a trustee or debtor of the respondent in respect of the amount. But no such notice is pleaded. And even assuming that at the suit of the respondent the appellant could be held liable to pay him the amount, the question still remains whether in the present suit brought by the appellant to recover possession of property held wrongfully by the respondent, it is open to the latter to plead that she cannot recover possession until she pays to him the sum of Rs. 400, which has no connection with the appellant's right to recover the property in dispute.

There are cases no doubt in which a plaintiff seeking to recover possession of property is not allowed to recover it unless he pays a sum due to the defendant as directed by the Court. But there are cases in which, as observed by the Privy Council in L. R. 2 Indian appeals, pages 140 and 141, a plaintiff comes to be relieved from his own act or the act of one whom he represents, on equitable grounds and the Court held that such a plaintiff seeking equity must do equity and "submit to those equitable conditions which the Court may seem fit to impose on its grant of relief." Accordingly in the case cited, the Privy Council declined to apply the equitable principle to the appellant before them, because they said money ought to be recovered from the party who has not been paid under any contract of his or in any transaction to which he was a contracting party, as it must be a contract or transaction relating to the property of which the plaintiff seeks possession. Here even if the appellant could be sued for the amount by the respondent for Rs. 400, the liability would be one having no relation to the appellant's title to recover the land. Their Lordships were of opinion that there was no equity arising in favour of the defendant and as against the plaintiff entitling that defendant to the sum of Rs. 400 awarded by the lower Appellate Court's decree as a condition precedent to the recovery of possession.

Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the lower Appell te Court and restored that of the Sub-Judge with costs of both appeals on the respondents.

DARING AND DESPERATE DACOITS.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of, in the last week, the appeals of two daring and desperate dacoits, viz., Ganpat Bhau of Surat, and Tima Ramanna Bhabter of Dharwar. Ganpat Bhau, being a noted character, who had commenced his career of crime in 1896, and who was in jail since then on one charge or other for a period of nine years and nine months, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Dayaram Godumal, on the present charge to ten years' transportation. Scaling a wooden fence he jumped on the terrace of the complainant's house; and when the complainant awoke and was trying to find out the cause of the noise, he caught him by the throat, threw him down on the floor, throttled him and threatened to kill him on the spot, if he persisted in making the noise. This was at about three o'clock in the morning of 29th January. All this hubbub, however, was enough to awake the neighbours from their slumbers. Accused was secured; his companions made off. His defence was, that since his arrival in Surat, the Police was after him; this was a police-invention against him. He was sentenced as stated. His appeal was dismissed by the Judges of the High Court.

In the second case, Tima Ramanna was sentenced to seven years' transportation by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, for a similar offence, committed on 9th January, with an armed gang of about twenty more dacoits, who assaulted the complainant Balmaraddi and the other inmates of his house and others, and plundered them of property worth Rs. 1,000. One of the other dacoits endeavoured to knock down one of the townsmen with the butt-end of his musket; but a vigorous blow with a cudgel dealt by a powerful hand, soon laid him low on the ground, where he expired. Accused was secured; his associates succeeded in escaping. The Judges dismissed

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907.

YESTERDAY'S INDIGNATION MEETING.

YESTERDAY'S meeting at the Madhav Baug was one we dissapproved even more than the action which led to its being convened. Considering the lamentable consequences of the Caucus we might have taken it for granted that never again would "high Government officers," as they are termed in the memorial, be permitted to associate themselves so prominently with contested Municipal Elections, no matter what the scope of the Resolution of June 1902 was originally intended to be. Higher officials than those implicated in the proceedings of the Caucus have expressed themselves in strong and unmistakable condemnation of the conspiracy, and we venture to think it will be a long time before any similar action is taken by officials of any class in connection with elections to the Bombay Municipality. The impression is abroad that the Local Government not only sanctioned but approved the action of the Caucus, but we are in a position to say emphatically that such was not the case, though it cannot but have recognised the necessity for some measure of reform within the Chamber. However, despite protests, the promoters of the meeting decided to go through with it ; and considering the amount of ill-feeling which had been provoked we cannot but marvel at the temperate character of the speeches as a whole. But to our mind they proved not so much the iniquities of the Caucus and its methods but the utter unworthiness of the Justices as an electoral body. The Justices are not supposed to be blindly chosen, but to be carefully selected, the elect being those who by position or educational attainments are qualified to render the State good service. And we are, therefore, surprised that they so unhesitatingly joined in demanding the public inquiry asked for in the memorial to the Government of India. If the right class of men were chosen there could have been no ground for the charge that the purity, freedom and independence of the election was interfered with. They would have resented any attempt to interfere with their freedom of action ; they would not have feared their superiors and had those superiors sought unduly to influence them they would have resigned the honour rather than have bowed to the dictation of those they considered unprincipled men. The stories told of undue influence are a reflection on the body of Justices of the Peace at large.

It is said in the memorial that the Commissioner of Police is known to have a very potent voice in the yearly nomination of the Justices and the revision of the Justices' List. That is so,—and a good and sufficient reason why the Commissioner of Police should not be a Justices' candidate. We do not think the European Justices are widely aware of the fact that the Police Commissioner has a voice in their election, but possibly the Indian representatives have heard something or the kind, directly or indirectly, and probably they may be induced to give evidence—if ever the public inquiry is sanctioned—how it comes about that their names were added to the Commission of the Peace ; how it is that they, clerks and subordinates in insignificant positions, came to be approved whilst their chiefs and employers were omitted, and by what process of investigation it was discovered that the barely literate members of an office staff possessed more capacity for the exercise of the duties of a Justice of the Peace than their masters ? We may expect some extraordinary revelations if ever that inquiry comes off. But we imagine that many of the Justices who voted for the memorial will join in fervent prayers that it may not be ordered, for we doubt if there be one solitary individual among them who dare face the test and declare on oath that he was unduly influenced or interfered with. Who could unduly interfere with him except his superior, or one he feared, and where is one among them, so craven as to vote against his conscience, with sufficient pluck to stand forth and say "My employer ordered me to vote the ticket"—either the one ticket or the other ? We have little faith in the prayer of the memorial being granted, but we sincerely hope it may, for the only result can be the future selection of the Justices, who can creditably support the position, who are strong enough to resent the impudent interference or dictation of any person seeking to influence them, and more than all we might expect the institution of a better system of voting, whereby a voter may act as his conscience dictates and enable him to defy ambitious or meddlesome busybodies who would reduce him to the level of a mere puppet. While India remains India there will be intrigue and corruption, but we are doing little to discourage either vice. By the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to introduce the Ballot, and by making the Resolution of June 1902 applicable to all elections of public bodies, a distinct step in the right direction would be taken. If this were likely to be the result of the inquiry, we should join in urging that it at once be set afoot. By no other means can elections be purified and be accepted as representing the true voice of the electorate. As regards the Justices we repeat that a more careful selection is required. Men who can be influenced by an interested individual or clique are unworthy the respect of their fellows, as well as untrue to the traditions of the position they occupy.

THE AMIR AND HIS EUROPEAN SERVANTS.

ALREADY there are indications that despite its non-political aspects the visit of His Majesty of Afghanistan will not be devoid of useful results. His lengthy symposia with our Indian war Lord appear to have determined him to despatch some of his youthful sirdars across the border to receive a better military training than they can possibly acquire in Kabul, and he is also credited with the intention of taking back with him a Geological Superintendent for the purpose of exploiting the mineral resources of the country. The late Amir, at various periods after his visit to Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi in the eighties, engaged geologists from India and England who reported to him on the minerals which are known to exist in various provinces of Afghanistan, but as we learn from his autobiography, that astute potentate feared that "the sacred hunger for gold" would lead to undesirable developments if it were known that his kingdom was worth exploiting as a mining centre and he carefully *dakhil dufterd* the essays of his experts, and took action upon them.

Apparently his successor, whose geniality has charmed India, is not observed by apprehensions of this description and the time may yet arrive when Afghan mining shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange with other gilt-edged scrip. For among other desirable objects it possesses in Badakshan ruby mines of much value which have long been celebrated in Central Asian history, while the presence of gold has been alluded to by the few travellers and writers who have been permitted to cross its jealously-guarded frontiers, and coal, iron, sulphur, lapis-lazuli and other useful minerals exist and are only awaiting modern scientific modes of development to make them valuable assets.

Hitherto the aspirations of recent Afghan rulers have been largely confined to the production, manufacture of arms and the workshops created by Abdur Rahman for this purpose sixteen years ago are now the most important in mid-Asia. Incidentally their efforts have also been directed to the reform of the Kabul currency with the result that minting machinery, capable of producing some twenty thousand coins daily, has long been in operation, while tanning, soap and candle-making, distilling and other industries have not been neglected, and medical aid in the form of hospitals and dispensaries is more familiar to Afghan than it was in Shere Ali's days. For the purpose of initiating and superintending these developments in local civilization the two last rulers have periodically imported Europeans from India and England, and in the nineties there was a little colony of foreigners at Kabul, carefully secluded from participation in its tortuous politics, and securely guarded from the fanatical outbreaks which are occasional features of its social life. Though the experiment of engaging Europeans was regarded as hazardous for the latter, only one of them has lost his life and that catastrophe happened, not at Kabul, but on the return journey to India when the victim, Mr. Fleischer was assassinated by a member of his escort. Others have remained for eight and ten years at the Court of Amir and some of them have recorded their somewhat exciting experiences in that barbarous capital in books and contributions to current literature which have been eagerly perused on the Indian side of the border. The pioneer of this band of writers about modern Afghanistan was Dr. Gray, who was Abdur Rahman's Court physician, for a number of years, and being an artist of no ordinary merit as well as a professor of medicine, he has limned on canvas the stern features of the ruler who signed the death warrants of a hundred thousand of his subjects, in addition to depicting for us his methods of administration and the social side of his life, so far as that was revealed to the public eye. Dr. Gray's literary example was followed by Mrs. Kate Daly who has related her eight years' experiences among the Afghans in a vivacious volume, and there have been other recent expositors of the affairs of the border kingdom, notably Mr. Angus Hamilton, whose book, despite some topographical blemishes, is a useful contribution to our knowledge of this interesting subject.

The latest delineator of the Amir and his people is Mr. Frank Martin whose book on the absolute ruler of Afghanistan has just been published, and is of special interest at the present moment as it contains a carefully written description of the personality of our recent visitor, the respects in which his rule differentiates from the autocratic tyranny of his father, and the probabilities of its survival in the face of popular disapproval and the plots which are being hatched for its subversion. Mr. Martin was in the service of both Amirs for eight years as Engineer-in-Chief and appears to have made good use of his opportunities for observing the trend of events at the capital, as he is able to describe a number of occurrences which throw some light on the present position of affairs and the extremely difficult task of governing people who regard clemency as weakness, and construe as fear any hesitation in inflicting the condign punishments with which former rulers were accustomed to keep them in subjection. Although according to Mr. Martin, who pens two chapters on the subject, the prisons of the capital never lack a sufficiency of inmates who are tortured, and executed with a devilish ingenuity which recalls the days of the inquisition, it is apparent that the present monarch is not disposed to mark his rule by the periodical holocausts which distinguished Abdur Rahman's Government and impressed his subjects with the unforgiving character of his autocracy. Mr. Martin considers that Habibullah's aversion to the relentless procedure of his father has rarely pardoned transgressors of his Codes is regarded by the cabulis as an admission of weakness, of which they will not be slow to take advantage when the psychological moment arrives, and there appear to be plenty of people willing to hasten it if we may accept as accurate the writer's description of affairs at the Amir's capital. It was known before the old ruler's death that his selection of Habibullah as his successor was unpopular with the army, with which he has never been a favourite but Mr Martin, who was present when it happened, describes how sullenly the proclamation of the new ruler's accession was received by the troops, at least one regiment of which was in open revolt. Although the soldiers have been temporarily placated by an increase in their pay, disaffection is said to be still lurking in their ranks, and the Amir's unpopularity, for reasons which Mr. Martin adduces, is spreading to other sections of his subjects and may result in developments adverse to his dynasty. With his book before us it is easy to comprehend Habibullah's reluctance to accept the repeated invitations extended to him to visit India, and it would be nothing short of a misfortune if the excellent relations established as a result of the recent tour were to be followed by the happenings which Mr. Martin predicts with the utmost outspokenness. His book, which is doubtless already in the hands of his late master, is hardly likely to be conducive to the comfort of the few Europeans who are still residents of Kabul or to relieve them of that watchful supervision which is a characteristic of its life, while future white aspirants to service under the Amir may be required to bind themselves to refrain from making public their impressions of his Court and its surroundings, or of framing pessimistic prophesies of the fate of its ruler.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT RE-OPENED.

THE intrusion of Sir Frank Swettenham into the question of the why and the wherefore of Sir Alexander Swettenham's resignation of his post of Captain-General of Jamaica is unfortunate. Sir Frank is a very popular man, a daring sportsman and a sturdy representative of the Crown in one of the outlying portions of the Empire. Everybody knows why Sir Alexander Swettenham resigned his position as Governor of Jamaica. There is no need to recapitulate the story of his rudeness to the American Admiral Davis just after the terrible earthquake at Jamaica a couple of months ago. Sir Alexander resigned his position in response to the universal cry of execration at his conduct which went up all over the world, except in a few eccentric corners where the theory is held that a man can do no wrong if he is a Britisher. Sir Alexander's resignation was not accepted for a month, as the Home authorities believed that he was temporarily affected by the terrible catastrophe which had come upon the island, and they desired to let him down as lightly as possible. When his resignation was accepted the reason officially given was that of age, which was about the lamest possible excuse. Now Sir Alexander's brother, Sir Frank, rushes in where a wiser man would fear to tread, and objects to his brother's age being given as the reason of his resignation. While we admit that the excuse given by the Government for the resignation of Sir A. Swettenham may prove a dangerous precedent, and create no end of consternation in diplomatic circles—Sir A. Swettenham being only 61 years of age—no one supposes that it is this aspect of the question which concerns the amiable Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements. He is concerned only for his brother's reputation, but it is to be feared Sir Frank's advocacy of Sir Alexander's cause will not be regarded as quite impartial. Sir Alexander already has his apologists in the House of Commons, and requires no assistance from Sir Frank. Mr. Jesse Collings is amongst those who have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the ex-Governor of Jamaica, and the following is a typical excerpt from the debates on the question in the House.

Mr. Collings asked the Under-Secretary for the colonies if it were in accordance with international law and international etiquette for the admiral of a foreign ship to land an armed force in a British Colony without the permission of the Governor of that Colony.

Sir E. Grey replied:—The answer is in the negative, and I may add that in the incident to which the right hon. gentleman has previously referred no no such right was ever claimed. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Collings : Was the right or supposed right exercised ?

Sir E. Grey : No, sir; if a right is not claimed you cannot say it has been exercised. What I am convinced of is that there was naturally in the presence of such a catastrophe a certain amount of misunderstanding. The action of the American admiral was inspired by the single-minded motive of humanity and the desire to remove suffering. (Cheers.) Any other construction placed upon his actions would be both unworthy and untrue (Cheers.)

Mr Collings: Does not the fact remain that in opposition to the Governor of a British Colony this armed force was landed, and that there was no disorder that would warrant any such action? (Opposition cheers.)

Sir E. Grey : No, Sir. According to my information the question of the right hon. gentleman contains a statement of face which is not borne out by the true accounts of the occurrence. (Ministerial cheers.)

Obviously the Government see no reason to alter their opinion that as "the Admiral was inspired by the single-minded motive of humanity and the desire to remove suffering" Sir A. Swettenham's affront to him was unpardonable, and can only be atoned for by his resignation. The kindest turn which Sir Frank Swettenham could do his brother would be to refrain from intercepting the veil which Time will let fall upon one of the most unhappy incidents known in the history of the Colonial Service.

STREET LIGHTING.

WE are sorry to have again to draw attention to the inadequate lighting of the principal streets of Bombay. It ought not to be necessary to impress upon the Corporation the urgent demand for improved lighting now that the streets have been narrowed and rendered more dangerous by the erection of the electric tramway-posts. Numerous accidents, which have not been reported to the police, have occurred, but it is evidently not until some serious casualty has occurred that the Municipality will awake to a sense of its duty in this respect.

TO-MORROW we shall publish the first of a series of three specially contributed articles on the subject of "Esperanto" by Dr. John Pollen.

THE Florio Rubattino Co's. s s. "Capri," which left Bombay on the 17th March, arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Colombo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th inst and she is due here on the 9th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" which left Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd March, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT, Chairman of the Railway Board, leaves Calcutta for Bombay by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway mail on the 8th instant.

THE Hon. Mr. Baker returned to Calcutta from Dacca on Saturday morning, and leaves for Peshawar to-day.

MR. ECCLES officiates as Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Surveys *vice* Colonel Burrard who has proceeded on eight months' leave.

MR. W. PARSONS, late Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, sails for England by the steamer "Somali" on the 11th instant.

MR. HENRY NEWMAN, Joint Editor of the *Englishman*, has been elected by the Calcutta Trades Association to represent that body on the Calcutta Municipality.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KITSON, Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, officiates in command of the Mhow Division on the transfer of General Collins to Rawalpindi.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES WOLFE-MURRAY, K.C.B., Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, inspected the Troops in Garrison at Bangalore on Friday, and returned to Secunderabad the same evening.

THE Government of India have decided that the saving effected by the non-entertainment of hot-weather establishments for the Brigade Staff Offices, when such offices move to the hills for summer, cannot be devoted to meeting the cost of such moves.

A YOUNG Mahomedan syce in Calcutta who committed an unprovoked assault on a Private of the Northumberland Fusiliers, has been now sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 30.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Cause of the "Jena" Explosion.

THE KING AT BIARRITZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 23.

EXPERT opinion does not share the view of the minority of the Committee of investigation into the "Jena" explosion that the disaster was due to malevolence, but holds that it must be attributed to the decomposition of the B. M. gunpowder invented by M. Vieille, used for the shells on board that vessel. It is in fact a case of spontaneous combustion and it would be well if one could feel satisfied that the catastrophe of the "Jena" would not be followed up by similar deplorable effects from the same cause on others. The Paris papers have contained many statements from practical chemists and other authorities upon the question of the storage of high explosives of the . . M. gunpowder category, all accusing the Government of negligence as regards the frequent and regular inspection of gunpowder stored in the magazines on board the warships and in the arsenals, and from these communications I select the latest and the most serious as showing the slackness and inefficiency with which important duties of supervision are discharged in the French navy at the present time, no doubt arising from the political virus which has been increasing in virulence in the French naval and military since the Government became more frankly Radical and Socialistic in its composition and tendencies. M. Charles Bos, the Reporter of the naval estimates for 1906 in an Article in the *Gil Blas* on the disaster, says that the "Officers of the "Jena" foresaw what had taken place." Last October Captain Adigard wrote to one of his friends :—"Je navigue sur un volcan" and the head of the Admiral's staff, Captain Vertier, told M. Bos a few days ago that a catastrophe was to be anticipated in the fleet, since the powder was *archimauvaise*. He added that the Naval Ordnance Department paid no attention to the Officers' complaints. M. Charles Bos declares that the disaster was due solely to the sudden deflagration of the white powder "B. M." invented by M. Vieille. The shells were loaded with that powder, which, having been kept too long, began to decompose and to burn, causing some of the shells to explode. M. Bos says that spontaneous combustion of the powder is the only possible cause of the explosion. That powder cannot be subjected to a temperature above 30 degrees (86deg. Fahr.) without risk of decomposition. At 35 degrees (95deg. Fahr.) the powder should be examined and at any higher temperature it should be removed and chemically restored. (It has, however, been stated by several papers, that the temperature of the stern magazine in which the explosion occurred was 100 degrees Fahr. at the time.) The naval regulations require that no powder shall be kept on board that is more than six years old, but, according to M. Bos, there are vessels in the French fleet where the powder has not been changed fo 13 years. He says that the commander of the "Jena" asked last November to have the powder examined, and the majority of the French battleships, he adds, are in the same case as the "Jena." Hence the urgency of taking precautions. The powder should be immediately sacrificed. The substitution of new powder for old will cost at least 25 millions of francs (£1,000,000). M. Bos concludes "Destiny has willed that the catastrophe should occur in the very battleship whence emanated the most vehement protests *apropos* of the powder, the projectiles, the telemeters, and the guns. For at least five years each successive commander of this vessel has complained to the Admiralty. The Ordnance Department has made no reply, has done nothing."

There is to be a debate on the subject in the Chamber which no doubt will evoke a display of much party passion, but will be, I fear, unproductive of real searching reform in the direction required.

The King is spending a most enjoyable time at Biarritz, which is familiar ground to His Majesty owing to previous visits. Although a great patron of the automobile, his Majesty is also a good pedestrian and daily extends the circle of his walks to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The discussion upon the British Premier's proposal for the limitation of armaments continues more or less fitfully in the European press and in increasingly unfavourable terms, as likely to provoke nothing but misunderstanding among the Powers at the Conference. The *Temps* points out that should the British Premier's proposal prove abortive, some three additional battleships will be put on the stocks. Such action would hardly be likely to start a war but it would at least be sufficient to induce a certain section of the European press to represent it as an act of menace and offence to other Powers what would in other circumstances appear as no more than an ordinary measure of national defence.

The programme submitted to the Powers by the Russian Government proposed the discussion of the following matters :—

1. Improvements in the Convention arrived at by the first Hague Conference in 1899 for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

2. The elaboration of a Convention regulating naval war and dealing with the following heads :

(*a*) Bombardment of open ports and laying of mines.

(*b*) Transformation of merchant vessels into warships.

(*c*) Capture of private property at sea.

(*d*) Duties of neutral, as regards contraband, treatment of belligerents in neutral ports, and destruction of neutral ships by belligerents.

(*e*) The period of grace to be granted to merchant vessels which find themselves in a hostile port on the outbreak of war.

3. The Convention to contain arrangements relative to land war.

4. Changes to be made in the Convention signed in 1899 to give better effect to the Geneva Convention of 1864, dealing with the treatment of the wounded.

The above proposals concern England very vitally as they most profoundly affect the conduct of war at sea. Frenchmen find it a little humorous to compare the "peace palaver" of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the British Radicals and Socialists with the action of the British Government in launching just at the present moment the mightiest cruiser in the world, the "Indomitable."

THE MURDER OF M. PETKOFF.

The murder of the Bulgarian Premier, Alexander Petkoff, proves to have been of a political character, the assassin having been chosen by lot from among a number of conspirators. The deceased Premier was looked upon as the mainstay of a moderate and prudent attitude on the part of Bulgaria in the present somewhat critical situation in the near East. It was believed that under his guidance the Bulgarian Cabinet might be relied on not to follow any adventurous policy nor countenance the fomentation of trouble in Macedonia.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME UNFOLDED.

In order to obviate the great delay which would have resulted had the Duma waited for the repair of the roof in the hall of the Tauris palace, it was decided to house the members in the Noble's Hall where they assembled on the 19th instant in order to hear M. Stolypin, the Premier, make his declaration of policy. The occasion was a memorable one in Russian history, and the Premier's address was in every way worthy of it. The message of the Tsar to the Russian people, for as such it may be described, is a comprehensive scheme of reform. "Our country," said M. Stolypin, "must be transformed into a constitutional State. . . . Real measures must be adopted to define and determine the rights of the State and of private persons, to abolish the contradictions between the old and new laws and the altogether arbitrary interpretation put upon them by private persons and officials. The Government has, therefore, considered it necessary to submit a series of Bills establishing a new regime in Russia."

All exceptional laws are to be essentially modified. Administrative exile is abolished altogether. Religious toleration will be assured. The Government lays down the principle of the supremacy of the Orthodox Church in Russia but at the same time explicitly recognises that the Orthodox Church is not entitled to infringe the rights of other religions. Self-Government without any class distinctions will be introduced beginning with the *volost*, the social unit coming immediately below the mir or village community. Justices of the peace will be elected by the local population instead of being appointed by the Government as formerly. Extensive judicial reforms are to be effected. Education is to be made free and in primary schools compulsory. To provide means for carrying out these extensive reforms the Minister of Finance will propose fresh taxation, including an income-tax and modifications in the death duties. The Government is also desirous of handing over to the self-governing bodies a portion of the State revenues, for in view of the increased scope of the Zemstvos and town authorities the Government must give them the opportunity of accepting fresh obligations. The theory of ministerial responsibility will evidently not obtain as fully as in the constitutions of Western Europe inasmuch as the Premier declared in the course of his speech that the Duma had not received from the Sovereign the right to express confidence in the Government or to censure it. As regards the terrorists the Premier said no ruth would be shown to malefactors. The outpourings of the apostles of an armed rising could be expressed in two words "Hands up." He would reply with the words "You cannot frighten us." Here the whole Opposition for the first time, cheered the Government. The order of the day as expressed in the Constitutional Democratic formula was voted by the whole House except the Right and it would appear from the indications afforded by the debate of the 19th that all parties except the Extreme Right and Left are prepared to work with the Government or at least to conduct themselves like sober and responsible citizens.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 3.

THE MINISTER.

It is announced that the Minister will shortly proceed to Waltair for a change of air for about a month, the requisite sanction having been received from His Highness with permission to stay on the work there. The date of His Excellency's departure has not yet been fixed, but it is said that in all probability he will leave Hyderabad on Saturday next. Moulvie Kuthbudeen Ahmed, of His Excellency's Staff, has left for Waltair in advance to making the necessary arrangements.

THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday morning, the Chief Justice, the Judges, and the Mufti Saheb took their seats in the Full Bench room of the High Court, where the Vakils also were assembled. Nawab Fazulband, Jung, Bahadur, Chief Justice, referred in very feeling terms to the unfortunate demise the previous day of Mr. Justice Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, and gave a short sketch of his life and work since the time he entered the service of His Highness' Government, setting forth his high merits and the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties in every position that he had held in the State's service ; while in his private life he was a friend of every community, and was regarded in high esteem by all who knew him, high or low, who had all benefited more or less by his advice and help. The Nawab has said that the deceased had a special claim upon him, as the friendship which existed between them was not limited to themselves, but had continued in their respective families for generations. Moulvie Abdul Guffur Saheb, Senior Vakil, and Babu Gaya Pershad Saheb, Vakil, in behalf of the Vakils and the general public, expressed themselves in very much the same terms, and said that the loss the High Court and the Judicial Department had sustained could not be explained in words. The Moulvie Saheb also laid special stress on the admirable character of the deceased in always drawing a line between his duties as a Judge and Officer of Government and his duties to the public and society outside the Court-house, quoting the words of the deceased himself, that he was not one of those officials who carried their office-chair along with them wherever they went. After some discussion, it was decided to send a joint letter of sympathy from the Bench and the Bar, and the subordinate officials of the Judicial Department to Bakshi Shamsunderlal Saheb, the son of the deceased. The High Court was closed the previous day out of respect to the memory of the deceased, in accordance with a letter received by the Chief Justice from the Government in the following terms :—"The Government learns with sincere regret and sorrow of the sudden death to-day of Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, Senior Judge of the High Court. The Government expresses its sympathy with the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court in this connection, and directs that the Court be closed to-day in memory of the deceased."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener and party arrived at the Sinkar Camp, in the Adilabad District, on the 25th ultimo, a few days earlier than was expected. His Excellency is the guest of His Highness and will stay in camp about a week longer. Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, is in charge of the camp, representing the Government, and will return to Hyderabad after His Excellency's departure.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG, BAHADUR.

General and Mrs. Hamilton have returned to Secunderabad. Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, Mrs. Stephens, and others of the party have proceeded further into the jungles and are at present at a place called Jalulpahad.

NAWAB ZULKADER JUNG, BAHADUR.

Moulvi Abdul Karim Saheb and Rai Harilal Saheb Second, and Third Magistrates, respectively, and the other officials of the City Criminal Court, have presented a congratulatory address to Nawab Zulkader Jung, Bahadur, on his elevation to the Bench of the High Court.

THE ORPHANAGE.

An order has been issued by His Highness' Government directing the same patronage to be extended to the helpless children of under-trial prisoners as is given to those of convicts in jail.

THE AMBERPET DISTURBANCE.

Mr. Hugh Gough and the Superintendent of Police, Atraf-i-Balda district, have completed their investigation into the attack on Lady Vicar-ul-Umra in her garden-house at Amberpet, and a report has been submitted to His Highness. The original theory of burglary, in which a few police constables were alleged to have been implicated, is said to have lost ground. The amount of jewellery lost, which was at first said to be 15,000, haze gone down to Rs. 4,000, and it is said that even this amount is not likely to be correct. The origin of the disturbance is traced to one Ibrahim Ali, a servant in the late Nawab's palace, and the whole affair is enveloped in some mystery which has yet to be unravelled. The police constable, who received very severe injuries and was taken to the hospital in a precarious condition, is now pronounced to be out of danger. It is said that he was kept in the garden for three days in an almost unconscious condition after he received the blow which prostrated him, and neither his own people nor the police were enabled to get at him during that period.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, HYDERABAD.

Mr. J. W. Edwards, Inspector of Schools, Head-Quarters Division, retires on pension almost immediately. Mr. T. Srinivasa Chariar, officiating as Inspector of Schools, Warangal Division, is now the claimant to the place, but the matter is said to be under consideration. The feeling, however, is that Mr. Srinivasa Chariar's claims should not again be overlooked: he has been victimised several times already in this particular.

THE news that the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has withdrawn his resignation of the Aligarh College Secretaryship, observes our Allahabad contemporary, will be received with satisfaction by all who have the interests of the College at heart. The Nawab has served the College with self-sacrificing devotion for many years, and has done more than any other Mahomedan to carry on and develop the great work of Sir Syed Ahmad. His resignation at the present time would have been a public misfortune, and might have seriously prejudiced the future of the College. If the Nawab requires assistance in the work, which has undoubtedly become a heavy burden for one man, it should be given him ; but it is of the utmost importance that at this time of anxiety the College should have the benefit of his unrivalled experience and the influence that his name carries in the Mahomedan community.

FIRST DIPLOMAT IN EUROPE.

KING EDWARD GOES TO TOULON.

Visit to the Ill-Fated "Jena."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

King Edward arrived at Toulon yesterday evening and went aboard the Royal Yacht which is berthed near the "Jena."

Queen Alexandra arrives this morning.

LATER.

Queen Alexandra has arrived at Toulon.

King inspected the "Jena" in the forenoon.

Their Majesties sail for Carthagena this evening

KING EDWARD'S ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Before sailing for Carthagena King Edward and Admiral Sir John Fisher exhaustively discussed with the French Naval Authorities the causes of the "Jena" catastrophe.

King Edward said he felt it was his duty to pay a visit to the memory of the brave French sailors.

The "Jena" is the great French battleship which was lost in the terrible disaster which overtook the fleet a few weeks ago, when the Captain and over a hundred of his men were killed almost instantaneously. In a career of usefulness which has earned for King Edward the title of the "First Diplomat in Europe," His Majesty has done few more graceful acts than to relinquish his holiday at Marseilles to pay a visit of condolence to the capital where the scene of France's mourning.

THE DOOMED DUMA.

Troops Preparing for Eventualities.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Cossacks and Dragoons are quartered in the factory districts in St. Petersburg.

The Guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case of eventualities.

According to a telegram in our issue of the 5th it would appear that the assembling of the troops is in consequence of expected riots should the Duma be suddenly dissolved like the first Duma a few months ago. The present and second Russian Government only assembled a few days ago, but it soon became a bear garden, and its premature end was quickly foreseen.

TRANSVAAL ASIATICS.

Enormous Unauthorised Entries.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A report issued by the Registrar of Asiatics in the Transvaal records the fact that there is a constant market in Registration Certificates, a large number of Asiatics thus entering the Colony during 1906.

The authorities have found 876 unauthorised entries.

[illegible] months.

IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

Temporarily Abandoned.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Birrell denies that the University Bill has been withdrawn.

The Government's determination to deal with the question as early as possible remains unaltered. Nevertheless it is generally believed that pressure of business will not allow the passage of the Bill this Session.

The *Times'* Dublin correspondent states that the Government has abandoned the idea of introducing the Irish University Bill during the present Session, believing that the Devolution Bill will occupy much time.

LEGATIONS IN MOROCCO.

Wireless Telegraphy Question.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The French and German Legations in Morocco have arrived at a friendly arrangement regarding the difficult question of wireless telegraphy.

The agreement is regarded as being highly satisfactory from an international point of view.

McGILL UNIVERSITY BLAZE.

Engineering Building Destroyed.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The splendidly equipped engineering building in the McGill University in Montreal has been completely destroyed by fire.

The loss is estimated at £150,000 sterling.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Turn of the Crisis.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The *Times'* Money article states that the week's purchases of gold by the Bank of England confirm the statement that the monetary corner in America has been turned, although the position on the Continent still requires watching.

Brokers anticipate an early reduction in the Bank rate.

CHRISTIAN STUDENTS.

The King's Sympathy.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The King has addressed to the Conference of the World's Christian Student Movement, which is sitting at Tokio, a message of hearty sympathy and hopes for the success of the cause.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Association Football Match between England and Scotland resulted in a draw, both sides scoring one.

DOWIE'S "WIDOW'S MITE."

MILLIONAIRE PROPHET LEAVES HIS SPOUSE 10 DOLLARS.

Story of Elijah III., the "Paradise Plantation," and the Heiress.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Dowie left his widow the law's minimum sum of ten dollars.

That the late "Prophet Elijah III," who frequently boasted that in four years he had created assets in Zion City worth £4,000,000, should have left his wife ten dollars is but typical of the character of this man of immeasurable contemptible traits. But the reason for this exhibition of malice against his wife is not far to seek. Dr. Dowie was the greatest religious humbug of the age. He was a Scotsman, born in Edinburgh, where he resided until he was thirteen years of age. A short, beefy, well-fed little man, he added to his unbounded assurance and belief in the credulity of others a native genius as a financial schemer. He possessed a masterly aptitude for acquiring the pick of his enterprises' profits for himself; and he possessed great powers of smug persuasiveness and unbridled vituperation. In Zion City he gathered a hundred thousand worshippers who not only willingly filled his coffers and offered him the veneration which catholics pay to a saint, but believed him when he asserted that as Elijah III he could do no wrong, could never become ill, that he was divinely inspired, and that all other churches were humbugs. But Dowie finally over-stepped himself, and even the credulity of the Zionites was shaken when he came out with a polygamist propaganda so that he might wed a rich young Swiss heiress, named Miss Ruth Hofer. It was the Prophet's wife who made the first outcry, and then the rot in the 'reliegus' life of Zion quickly set in. The apostle was then breathing wrath in Mexico. Mrs. Dowie and the "unkissed son" were addressing the overseers, elders, deacons and deaconesses in Zion University, mustering over 250. The lady, who spoke with great feeling, told of the treatment meted out to her by the apostle during the previous two years and his threat of physical violence when she declined to be divorced. She related how Dowie, soon after assuming the title role of First Apostle, broached the subject of polygamy to her. This was soon after Miss Ruth Hofer, the Swiss heiress, had taken up her residence in the annexe built for her reception on the dwelling of a deacon adjoining Dowie's residence. "I bitterly opposed this teaching," Mrs. Dowie said, in trembling tones. "Every instinct of my womanhood revolted at such a dreadful proposition. I had been a faithful wife for many years, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and in adversity, and now I found I was to be replaced. This marked the beginning of our differences, and they grew to such a degree that it was impossible to live with Dr. Dowie."

It was to further his plans for polygamy, she declared, that the apostle developed a "paradise plantation" project, to be carried out in Mexico. After hearing Mrs. Dowie the meeting almost unanimously approved the action of the overseers in suspending Dowie from future service. From that time the Scottish Elijah's downfall was certain. It is typical of this amazing wretch that he should have dealt his wife the last blow from the grave.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

Selection of Candidates Disapproved.

BEHAR DISCONTENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial education, as announced the other day, has sent abroad, during the last three years, more than 150 students, only three whom are natives of Behar, from which a considerable proportion of subscriptions to the movement have come, and it appears that some of the subscribers have expressed dissatisfaction at the very small percentage of Behari students selected.

In reply to one of the malcontents, the Raja of Tikari, who announced the withdrawal of his support, the Secretary wrote that it was not the fault of the Association that only three boys from Behar have been granted scholarships, as great efforts had been made to secure candidates from that part of the province. This explanation does not seem to have been wholly satisfactory to the subscribers, as the bulk of the students sent abroad have been Bengalese.

This is calculated to cause a serious split between the Beharis and the Bengalese.

NEW DHARWAR GOLD-FIELD.

First Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

First results of crushings in the new Dharwar Gold Field have been just published.

Mr. Robert Collins, Superintendent, Dharwar Reefs Company, Limited, writes:—Since milling operations commenced on the 6th February, 1,494 tons of ore crushed up to the 28th, March yielded 510 ounces of bar gold; tailings will average 4 dwts. 5 grains per ton. Cyanide plant has been brought into operation from the 12th March.

The return is not yet concluded.

THE COMILLA AFFAIR.

Magisterial Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

In connection with the unrest in Comilla, Mr. Lees, the Magistrate, has issued a notice that all sorts of articles may be brought and sold freely.

The Bengalese think that the notice was uncalled for, and mischievous.

The Magistrate also issued a notice saying that all law-breakers, be they Hindus or Mussulmans, will be punished. Insinuations are made that the Magistrate by his conduct is making the Mahomedans believe that they are getting some special indulgence from the Sircar.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Battle Anniversary Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 5.

The Sherwood Foresters celebrated the storming of Badajoz this afternoon, in which the regiment took a prominent part on 6th April 1812, by athletic sports, which were very successfully gone through.

The open mile race attracted seven competitors, and was won by Private Pampkin of the Essex Regiment in 5 minutes and 21 2/5 seconds, beating Driver Mayatt of the 76th Battery, R.F.A., by 3 yards.

A quarter mile race was won by Private Deeming of the Sherwood Foresters in one minute.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Williams gave away the prizes.

A 100-yards race was won by Deeming in 11 1/5 secs.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON TRUSTS.

HEARST-ROCKEFELLER COMBINATION TO DEFEAT IT.

Startling Movement Inaugurated.

AMERICAN CHANCELLOR'S DEFENCE OF TRUSTS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

President Roosevelt has authorized the statement that Mr. Hearst, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Rockefeller have formed a combination with a fund of one million sterling to defeat his policy towards the Trusts.

Addressing the Manufacturers' Association of New York recently, Mr. James B. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, said: It is the utmost folly to suppose men can be restrained from getting fortunes or doing those things from which fortunes arise so long as acquisitiveness is deep in the constitution, the nature of man. And the size of fortunes will be in proportion with the resources of the earth and the intelligence and activities of the race. We have only begun to swell the fortunes of the world. Millions have taken the place of hundreds of thousands as a measure of wealth. Billions will displace millions before the century closes. The wealth of this country is increasing at the rate of dols. 10,000,000 a day. Railways are so overwhelmed with the business of the country that wrecks are the current news at every breakfast. Our corporate forms of manufacturing commerce are in their infancy. We are making ourselves the laughing-stock of coming generations by our panic over the magnitude of present enterprises. We do not want to destroy the present forms of corporate business, yet we discredit them and embarrass them by every law we can invent. We will make a public sentiment that will encourage every man who attempts to mulct them; we will sow dragon's teeth of hate in every corporation's plant among the working-men; we will brand every aggregation of capital and corporate wealth as an octopus; we will talk of predatory wealth—a silly jingle of words; we will urge upon careless-thinking persons that wealth is grinding them and that corporation is synonymous with tyranny, oppression, and gigantic theft—thrift and theft meaning the same thing. And then we will smite upon our breasts pharisaically and say: 'Ah, no, we do not oppose the natural and proportionate methods of the twentieth century; we want only to regulate them.' But as long as the people are taught—wickedly taught—by the agitator of various types that corporation have for their purpose the robbing of the people and the oppression of the poor business will be obstructed, and the inhabitants of our country will suffer severely for their folly. Such attacks, persistent and unreasoning, are not only destructive, but the public has to pay the damages. It pays it in the increased price of commodity, if not in a decreased wage. It is paying for the riotous attacks of the coal-mine agitators of a few years ago. It will pay for every strike and lawsuit and for the millions now being lost in harassing all forms of business with the politicians' investigation. The agitators do not pay it. The corporations will not charge it to profit and loss. It is a plain case of the public destroying its own interests and paying the cost. The man who is shouting himself hoarse at trusts and corporations and swollen fortunes will take his place in history with the men who smashed Arkwright's loom and Whitney's cotton-gin and the pamphleteers who ridiculed Stephenson's locomotive. And our friends who attack the mighty movements of the age are preparing for their posterity no greater pride of ancestry. It is a piece of insolence for the individual to insist that the corporation shall be disbanded because it sells goods cheaper than he can. The canal boat man may as well say the New York Central Railroad should tear up its tracks because it carries for two cents what he charges ten cents to transport. Millions are not being hoarded. The modern man with millions loves to invest and spend and give away his money. Never in the history of mankind have so many millions been put into all forms of philanthropy, education, and civilisation as now. What do we need? Statesmanship, and not frenzied impulse, to startle the galleries; men who can see more than one side of a proposition—men who discern that progress has its laws, and is not to be made by the lawgiver and nails and a gluepot. We would better find new uses for wealth instead of encouraging the Socialistic insanity of confiscating all above a certain amount, to be set by Congress.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Sugar Convention Denounced.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Cobden Club has published a pamphlet by Mr. Mitra showing that India is economically more important to Great Britain than her Colonies, and denouncing the Sugar Convention resulting in Russia's retaliation on Indian teas.

TORNADO IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A tornado has swept a path several miles wide in the district of Alexandria, Louisiana.

Many persons have been killed and much damage done.

ITALY AND GREECE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Royal yacht "Trinacria" conveying King Victor Emanuel and Signor Tittoni, on a visit to the King of Greece, has left Taranto for Piræus, escorted by Italian warships.

RAILWAYMEN'S TROUBLES.

English and Welsh Companies.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The English and Welsh Railways refuse to negotiate with the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen whose demands are for less hours and more wages.

The branches will consider the refusal on the 12th of May.

The outlook is threatening.

DR. JAMESON'S DICTUM.

Repudiated by Transvaalers.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Transvaalers repudiate Dr. Jameson's statements that the African Colonies desire preference and only supported the pro-Chinese party because it was embarrassing the Home Government.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCES

The Scheme in Hand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The scheme for providing Gazetted Officers working in Calcutta with House Rent Allowances, about which a Resolution was issued in Calcutta, is being worked out in the Financial Department, as details are supplied, and the Governments of Burma and Bombay have been asked for proposals on similar lines for Officers working in Rangoon and Bombay.

DUTCH MILITARY POLICY.

THE LONG SERVICE TERM FOR THE MILITIA.

Cabinet Revokes its Resignation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

At Queen Wilhelmina's request the Cabinet, which resigned early in February owing to the rejection by the first Chamber of the Military estimates abolishing the Long Service Term for the Militia, has withdrawn its resignation, with the exception of the War Minister, whose successor is Meinherr Van Rappard. The latter, however, holds his predecessor's views.

The Dutch Military policy thus remains unchanged.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of an Act of 1861, altered in 1901, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription at the age of nineteen—numbering yearly 17,500, of whom 12,300 for full training and 5,200 for short training—have to serve in person, nominally, 8 years. In reality the service is: for those in full term of training 8½ and 12 months for the infantry and 18½ months for the mounted troops; for those in short term of training, 4 months. During the rest of their term of service the men have to meet for practice during 12 weeks for the infantry and 8 weeks for the mounted troops. Besides the regular army, there exists still a militia —'schutterji'—mainly for internal defence, divide into two classes. The first the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans): (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercis of their profession; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population; in 1901 the first part was formed by 42,976 men. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters, corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.' Under an Act of June, 1901, the militia and landstorm are to be abolished and men who have served 8 years in the army will belong for 7 years to the landweer which is to be organised.

The regular army on footing of war consists in of about 68,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on June 1,1902, 24,925 men and about 1,903 officers.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

Height to be Raised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Sir John Aird and Company have signed a contract for the heightening of the Assouan Dam.

The work is to commence almost immediately.

It was Sir John Aird's firm which completed that portion of the great Assouan Dam which was opened by the Duke of Connaught on December 10th 1902. Lord Cromer proposes to spend on the Dams and barrage £E21,400,000, and ten or fifteen years will have elapsed before his irrigation scheme is completed.

Lord Cromer proposes [illegible] of all to spend £24,000 a year on further investigations. Next to spend £E5,400,000 as follows:—In providing Middle Egypt with perennial irrigations, £E1,000,000; in reorganising Egyptian railways, £E3,000,000; in raising the new Assouan dam, £E500,000; and in remodelling the Rosetta and Damietta, branches of the river, £.900,000. He would then like to proceed with the proposed diversion of the White Nile into a new channel, at a cost of £E5,500,000. Another £E9,000,000 would be needed for the regulation of the great lakes, the construction of barrages between Assiout and Kench, and the perennial irrigation of Upper Egypt. The estimated result of these works would be to give water all the year round to 750,000 acres which now only have a partial supply; to bring water by pumps to 100,000 acres; and to add 800,000 acres to the area under cultivation. The increased revenue from taxation would amount to £E1,205,000 for Egypt alone.

The immediate reason for raising the Assouan Dam is owing to the lack of a suitable site for another large reservoir. The cost of raising the Dam is estimated at £1,500,000.

The work will be completed in 1903, and will irrigate an additional million acres, increasing the cotton crop by four millions sterling per annum. The scheme involves further submerging the Temples of Philæ and other monuments.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The Governor Arrives in London.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Governor of British North Borneo has arrived in London.

The Governor of British North Borneo is Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. He has presumably gone Home to settle the difficulties arising from the expressed desire of the inhabitants for incorporation with Sarawak. The matter was discussed in Parliament on March 3rd, when Lord Elgin, replying to a question by Sir Edward Sassoon, said the British Resident had doubtless provided for the maintenance of order on the withdrawal of Rajah Brooke's police from Muara, which Rajah Brooke's concession did not authorize him to maintain.

DEATH OF CANON MACCOLL.

A Famous London Cleric.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The death is announced of Canon Maccoll.

The late Rev. Malcolm MacColl was the popular Rector of St. Georges, in the City of London, and he was equally well known West of St. Pauls as East of it. Educated at Edinburgh, Glenalmond and Naples, he became in due course curate of St. Mary's, Solho, of St. Barnabas, Pimlico and of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. He was the author of a large number of works on a variety of subjects, from the Reformation to the Eastern question, and from Home Rule to the Life. Here and in the Hereafter, Canon McCall surprised his friends a year or two ago by taking a wife. He had for years previously been regarded as a confirmed bachelor. He will be much missed in the ecclesiastical life of the great City.

DEATH OF MR. PERCY WHEELER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Mr. Percy Wheeler, formerly of the Indian Civil Service died yesterday morning at Medical College Hospital. The deceased was latterly practising as a Barrister in the Calcutta High Court.

THE FRIGATE-BIRD.

The Wings of Imperialism.

IT is the cry of the whole earth, of the round world, of all life; it is that which every species of animals or plants utters in a hundred diverse tongues —the voice which issues from the very bed-rock of Creation:

"Wings! we seek for wings, and the power of flight and motion!"

The most inert bodies rush into chemical transformations, which will make them part and parcel of the current of Universal life.

Thus, alike in the scaly winglets of the penguin, which lives around the southern pole, and in the feeble Arctic auk, we see the first flutterings towards a wider freedom, which shall not be fettered by the forces of ponderable matter.

Slowly, through long cycles of years, this desire works out its end. The desire is deep down in the mind of Nature. It fathers the embryo. It mothers the born. It is the cause of its own triumph, and it crowns its own efforts. From the first flutterings of the scaly wing, from the laboured endeavours of primitive flight, through multifold evolutions in its effort to overcome, the wing of the Frigate-Bird is made. From that remote ancestor, in whose "ens" lay the embryo of the wing, on whose ugly flapping and short flight we look back with a pitying smile, came the unconquerable bird, which is the fulfilment of desire—always on the wing, feeding, resting, sleeping, on the wing. Wings have come. Wings that give freedom, broad and strong. Wings that never fail and never tire, that no distance daunts nor storm delays—

"Wings that sweep
O'er mountain high and valley deep,
Wings! that the heart may rest
In the radiant morning's breast."

And the cry of Nature has found its echo in the heart of man; nay in fact all great movements towards emancipation and expansion are but its expression, its application. To it belong the pyramids of Egypt, the religion of Israel, the wealth of Tyre, the art of Greece, the law of Rome, the might of Spain, the dykes of Holland, the heroism of Japan, and the imperialism of England. And, considering it from a moralist's point of view to it belongs the hope of Immortality.

"Wings to hover free
O'er the dawn-empurpled sea;
Wings! 'bove life to soar
And beyond death for evermore."

We cannot define this far-reading force. So wide-spread and general is it that we dare not, for we lack the subtlety, give it a name.

We cannot call it Mind or Soul, Thought or Instinct. It seems to lie behind life itself. It is at once the parent and sustainer of Idealism, and the promiser and producer of Realism. Now it stirs one nation as one soul; now it seems to fan into effort another race. It is like a sacred flame that throws its incense up into the azure canopy, while nations feed with vital oil its consecrated vase.

The primary purpose of this article is to trace, hastily and cursively, in the beginnings of England, onward through her national life, and up to the civilised consummation of her modern Empire, the waxing and waning of this ulterior psychic power, this power which belongs to nature generally, and yet which is of man and for man in particular.

It was alive and aglow in the Saxon pirates. It was fed by the Danes and Normans. It passed, like radium rays prismatically scattered, through feudal and baronial England, till in the glorious Elizabethan age it entered the hearts of Drake and Fobisher and a thousand more. The winds in their courses and the storms of the ocean seemed to do homage before it.

It fired the soul of Nelson; it reached the heart of Clive; it consumed the life of Rhodes; it hurled a handful of Englishmen against the world; until it seemed as natural to ask "What new land to-day?" as to expect the domestic occurrences of a well-regulated civic life. The Frigate-Bird of Imperialism fledged its wings on the sea-swept shores of England. She was and is the masterpiece of Saxon vitality. Are we to-day sustaining her with all the Imperial patriotism and racial support of which we, as a nation, are capable? And again are we defending those rocks and fastnesses all over the world, in which this master bird has nested?

We say, and we do not admit that we are hyper-pessimistic, that since the close of the South African war we have not always shown that solicitude which the colonies have a right to expect.

The greatest apostle of Imperialism we have ever had, and perhaps the only real Imperial statesman of our time, a man who has an Imperial grasp of an Imperial faith, has told this generation of Englishmen that they, more than all their fathers, are called upon to "Think Imperially."

And what effect can such a teaching have upon the millions, who, from every corner of the earth, turn their eyes "home." What do they see? They see men, who direct Great Britain to day, weary of the weight of Empire, and by many expositions of policy displaying narrowness of conception and lack of Imperial duty.

They see a would-be leader, in the person of Mr. Keir Hardie hobnobbing with a Zulu at the expense of his country's honour. They see Mr. Robertson enfeebling the English flag by an overt and confessed sympathy with a movement set afoot by Kamel Pasha for the declared purpose of destroying the English paramountcy in Egypt.

They see the army prostituted as the creature of politics before the demands of untravelled, domestic politicians, instead of being lifted out of the arena of petty combat to the wide battlefields of Imperial need.

They see a veteran hero of colossal fame pouring out with a pathetic earnestness, like Jeremiah, to a stiff-necked people a certain doom, unless they extend their vision beyond the narrow confines of their sub-urban back-yard.

They see the Naval Lords allowing a Radical government to tamper with that two-power lordship of the sea which has grown up side by side with British wants.

Never were British necessities what they are to-day; never did England require a larger or more efficient Navy. But far more ominous and fatal is the other sign. They see England apparently growing tired of her Colonies, complaining of the expense of Empire, wearying with its weight. An Adelaide journal in its issue of October 20th last gives no uncertain opinion on this subject. "Imperial imagination seems to be fading out in England. The signs are that she is growing tired of her colonies, and is beginning to regard them as burdens instead of blessings. It may be that Greater Britain is really more dazzling than profitable, and that the core of the Empire thinks it high time that her offshoots began to grow on their own roots. A very few years back no such opinion prevailed in England, but now the old country (thanks to her fiscal folly chiefly) is so confronted with the difficulty of maintaining her position as head of the nations that she is inclined to seek more and more favours and mercies from foreign countries, and let the interests of her colonies, go by the board. At this very moment many of her leading hereditary legislators are declaring with no uncertain voice that England's colonies under existing conditions do not pay." Her middle classes are saying the same thing.

Professor Herbert Strong, of the Liverpool University, and formerly of the Melbourne University, writing to the President of the Immigration League, of Australia, said:—

"Pray do not be led astray into believing that there is much sentimental love for Australia in the old country. There was twenty years ago, but it has evanished almost completely, and I have heard rich merchants discussing the value of these Colonies to England." Neither is this feeling confined to Australia, for a few weeks ago the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, told the Canadian people that 'on a recent visit to Great Britain he was impressed with the inexcusable ignorance and apathy prevalent there with regard to Canadian affairs. Colonists in England, he thought, ought to teach the people of the mother-country Imperialism.' This is what we mean by the waning of the spirit of Imperialism.

No! England is not sustaining the Empire with all the Imperial patriotism, and racial support of which she is capable, neither is she caring sufficiently for her own. The treatment of the Colonies borders sometimes on disloyalty to the Empire. She is embracing the French, placating the Germans, cringing to the Americans, shaking hands with the Russians, and at the same time giving much away that belonged to her Colonies. Canada had a serious feud with the United States over Alaskan boundaries and seal-fishing rights; England ignored Canada and gave the Americans what they wanted much to their surprise.

There are other disputes in progress at this very time, and England is deliberately seeking to settle them with the United States regardless of Canadian interests.

Newfoundland has most valuable fisheries which she has not only to protect against her own colonists, but against France and America too. And a few days ago England actually agreed to allow the Americans to fish in Newfoundland waters under conditions which the Newfoundland fishermen themselves do not possess. So disgusted was the Newfoundland Government that it almost declared itself to be in revolt.

What shall we call a policy which allows the United States to get behind the laws of our oldest Colony?

The English Government, in opposition to Australian wishes, gave away Samoa to Germany, and she is likely to have over the New Hebrides to France. Is this "Thinking Imperially?" "Learn to think Imperially." That is a fine maxim. But there is a finer, which, indeed is its logical extention and complement:—"Learn to Act Imperially," or to put it in another way "learn to live Imperially."

The long-promised Conference of Colonial Statesmen is about to take place.

We approach it with a feeling of hope for better things than we have seen lately. The loyal words of our former protagonist, General Botha, and the splendid strength of Sir Edward Grey, displayed in the present Egyptian crisis, are comforting and consolatory.

And above all we gather encouragement from the knowledge that over all is the keen eye and ripe intellect of that wise, tactful, and scholarly gentleman whom Providence has set over our realms supreme, King Edward VII.

But if a definite Imperial policy is not enunciated a parting of the ways must come and the rift widen into the gulf.

It is not altogether impossible that the day may come, when the nations which go to constitute Greater Britain will have to band themselves together, not only to resist foreign encroachments, but the misdirected policy of the old country as well. God forbid! For in that day the wings of England, the wings that have borne her upward into the firmament of Civilisation, the wings that have carried her over every land and every sea, will then be trailing in the dust. The Frigate-Bird! We know all the past effort which evolved such boundless endurance. Other Nations may use the Eagle, that soars high around its native cliffs, as the symbol of National aspiration, and with patriotic pride say "*aquila non capit muscas.*" But England shall use the Frigate-Bird, for the wings of the Frigate-Bird span the ocean, and her song is:—*Semper at ubique eadem*".

And if the heart of England is right, and the thought of England is Imperial, her colonial sons will always arise and call her blessed.

"England with all thy faults I love thee still." That feeling lies deep in the English race. May it ever live and grow! May the day when her children cease to call her mother be far hence in the unknown, unreckoned years."

For she has been mightiest of the mighty, grandest of the grand: She has scattered as dust the Armadas and navies of the world with her sweeping wing; she has disloged from the Chateaux of Imperial France the robber of Europe; and she has written "freedom to the weak" in the Infinite azure of God's star-spangled sky.

May the coming Conference of representative Colonial statesmen be free from all party and petty strife! May it renew, refresh, and re-inspire! May its message be the Gospel of rock-strong unity, community of interest, and independent strength. May its fiat go forth on the Imperial wings of our expanding race:

"Sons be welded each and all Into one Imperial whole."

"Deposuit potentes de sede,
Et exaltavit humiles."

VICEROY AT DEHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, APRIL 7.

The Viceregal fishing at Deiwala and shooting at Golapatow has been cancelled. The party left Circuit House yesterday after an early breakfast, His Excellency and Captain Elgee travelling by motor-cars, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Captain Mackenzie and Major Watson of the 2nd Gurkhas following to the station, and thence by special train to Patri near Lakslar for a short excursion. The party lunched at Patri, returning last evening with Mr. Hope, the Superintendent of the Dun, who preceded On return, the Viceroy gave a dinner to a party of twelve, including the principal Officers, Civil and Military, of the station.

The Viceroy's Body-Guard with Captains Holden and Keighley arrived yesterday.

Major Feilding returns here to-morrow from Bombay, having escorted the Hon'ble Mrs. Adam and Miss Adam who sailed Home by the "Macedonia." The Party, including Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Salberg, and Major Fielding leave to-morrow by train for Baewalla.

PERSIA.

The Budget for 1907-8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 6.

The Persian correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes that the latest news is that the Persian Parliament has finally prepared the Budget for the coming year which came into force from the 21st of March last, the Navroz of the Persian year.

The Revenue is estimated at about seven millions sterling.

HOUSEHOLD RETRENCHMENTS.

The Shah's household expenses have been curtailed by two crores of tumans, a retrenchment which has received the sanction of the Persian monarch.

SUMMONING OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

All the chief Provincial Governors have been summoned to Teheran to hold a consultation with the Parliamentary leaders with regard to the selection of a Cabinet and the choice of Governors of the provinces.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Reuter has already stated that Prince Zillus-Sultan the Governor-General of Ispahan has resigned. The explanation for this is that the Parliament desires him to take over the portfolio of the War Ministry from Nab-us-Sultaneh, the father-in law of the Shah. The latter is expected to proceed to Tabrio as Minister of his grandson the Valiahd. The former Minister at Tabriz has been appointed Governor of Ispahan. The Shah has accepted the resignation of Sadr Azam Mushir-ud-Dowlah and has proclaimed throughout his dominions that all State work will be henceforth conducted by eight ministers assisted by Parliament.

ABOLITION OF PREMIERSHIP.

The Premiership (Sadarat-i-Ojama) is now temporarily abolished, and the last incumbent, Mushir-ud-Dowlah, is expected to enter Parliament as representative of the people.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Withdrawal of Secretary's Resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 5.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* learns on good authority that the Honorary Secretary to the Aligarh College has withdrawn his resignation from that important post.

It is understood that the Nawab reconsidered his decision in consequence of advise to that effect from very high quarters, it being pointed out that it would be extremely inopportune for him to leave Aligarh at the present juncture.

News of the Nawab's intention to retain the Secretaryship has caused much satisfaction in the Mahomedan community.

OVERCROWDING ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

In reply to "A Passenger's" letter on this subject, which appeared in our Saturday's issue, Mr. C. E. Darnford, on behalf of the General Traffic Manager, writes to us: "I should be obliged if you would inform your correspondent that if he will advise me which particular trains he complains of as being overcrowded, I will take steps to have more carriages added."

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Public Demonstration in Madhav Bagh.

Much general enthusiasm characterised the proceedings of the public meeting held in Madhav Bagh last evening "for the purpose of giving expression to the public feeling in connection with the recent Justices' election, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper in connection therewith."

Before 4 p.m, the time appointed for the meeting, the large platform and its surroundings were densely packed by a surging mass of humanity. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who was to preside at the meeting, was received with peals of cheers which continued till he took his seat on the platform.

The Hon. Mr. Dekshit, Mr. Nanabhai R. Chichgar, proprietor and editor of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar," Mr. Jinnah, Barrister, Mr. Jehangir Petit and Sir Dinshaw Petit were cheered as they entered the compound. On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, and supported by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damonder Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was called to the chair. The really important resolutions were the second and the third, as follows:—

RESOLUTION II.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay views with alarm and resentment, and desires to enter an emphatic protest against the unconstitutional action of Government Officials in interfering with and encroaching upon the purity, freedom and independence of elections at the recent Justices' election, by methods whereby it was impossible to avoid bringing their official influence to bear upon electors, both official and non-official;

And this meeting respectfully demands that measures—legislative as well as executive—should be adopted for the purpose of securing the purity, freedom and independence of elections at the Justices' as well as all other Municipal Elections, on those principles of policy on which any interference, direct or indirect, with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies of every description, or any attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way, are condemned and prohibited by Government.

The third resolution was to the effect that a memorial be sent to the Viceroy.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that perhaps a word of explanation was due from him at the outset as to how he came to take the chair on that occasion, in spite of the fact that he was neither a rate payer of this city, nor was he a Justice of the Peace there nor that his place of residence was in Bombay. This was not a local question. It was a question which had convulsed Bombay and also the whole India. If it was merely local question, the position would have been a different one. This would explain why he had come to take part in that meeting. Every one must now recognize that even if this question was a local one it had attained such a stage where it could not be left to stay, because that stage had made it cease to be a local question. Those who were interested in the progress of the local self-government of the country, had a right to join in the protest which was being made in that meeting. They might be remembering that last October, the Viceroy told the people of this country that municipal and local boards' regulation was what might be called to be the initial rung of the ladder of local self-government. The present question in dispute assumed greater importance in view of the Viceroy's declaration as those who aspired to a higher rung of local self-government should climb that initial rung. Those who looked forward to a time when they might enjoy the Government of the country, were incessed with the zeal that no unnecessary obstacles were thrown in the pathway of the success of the local self-government. The question now was not who were to be the members of the new Corporation of Bombay, but who were the members that were tried to be thrown out of the Corporation Board. The question was also whether Government officials were to be permitted to influence the election as they had done, and thereby still reduce the small measure of local self-government accorded to the people. The Government was asked to put down this abuse in the initial stage of the measure and to express popular confidence in those who their shetic life to achieve such results. (Hear, hear). And that was the reason why he was standing on that platform there. He had already said that that question had convulsed Bombay in a manner as Bombay was never convulsed before. The facts of the question which were both clear and simple were already known to them, but yet one might glance very briefly at them to be sure that they were not doing injustice to those who were concerned. They all knew that Mr. Harrison ("shame, shame"), the Accountant General of Bombay, a prominent member of the Indian Civil Service, started a movement in which he invited and secured the co-operation of the Commissioner of Police (" shame, shame"). What was the object of that movement? If that movement had been to secured the election of the sixteen best candidates that in the opinion of those gentlemen were valuable, there could not have been so much to say against that movement. But what men were kept out and not what men were returned was a matter of the greatest consideration ("Hear, hear"). The movement was first and foremost against Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was to be excluded from the Corporation but that attempt could not prove successful as long as they had men like the Hon. Mr. Dikshit. ("Hear, hear"). Not only Sir Pherozeshah Mehta but those were also excluded who would not be a party to exclude Sir Pheroshah. It was on this basis that that movement was started. They would find that there was nothing much in common between the members elected by the Caucus party and the members of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's party as far as their past career was concerned. The latter were excluded, simply because they happened to be men who had the fairness of mind to stand firm in the cause of the public good. He had studied the question from all sides and from all points of view. He also understood the point of view of the Caucus party, who had urged two things to justify their movement in connection with the last Justices' election. The first and the foremost of it was that Sir Pherozeshah's position in the Corporation was too predominant and that predominance of Sir Pherozeshah was not employed according to their opinion in the best interest of the City. They had often been asked in that connection not to introduce personality. He was also anxious not to indulge in personality more than was absolutely necessary, but when the whole movement was directed solely against one person they could not help introducing the matter of personality in the question. As to the first point urged by the Caucus party that Sir Pherozeshah's position in the Corporation had grown to be too

reason to find fault with Sir Pherozshah. (Hear, hear.) When a Viceroy came to India for the first time it was proper that the Corporation of Bombay should present him an address of welcome. This had been a traditional policy of the Bombay Corporation, and when Lord Curzon first came to India as Viceroy, an address was presented to him. But when Lord Curzon came to India a second time, the position was different. Really speaking he came back to India when people did not want him again, and in order to recognise that the judgment of the people was then surely sound, they had only to glance at his three measures which had made him most unpopular. He dealt high-handedly in connection with matters referring to the Universities, the Partition of Bengal, and [illegible] with Lord Kitchener. (Hiss hiss) [illegible] was sure Lord Curzon felt in his own [illegible] would have been well for his reputa- [illegible] had not come to India again, [illegible] and derisive laughter.) When [illegible] came back to India the second time, [illegible]tatives of the people of the country [illegible] bound to express their gratification or joy [illegible] was surely not wanted by the people. [illegible] were some people then who would not allow the Corporation any freedom in the matter and the official members forced on the Corporation to discuss the question of giving the address to Lord Curzon, but as far as Sir Pherozeshah was concerned, he tried to compromise the matter. Sir Pherozeshah was the only man amongst them who had made it a point first to recognize the good points in the other side and then effect a compromise. Sir Pherozeshah compromised the matter when the question of presenting a welcome to an unpopular Viceroy confronted the Corporation, and his efforts in that direction even displeased some of the member of his own party. But that he averred was no reason to influence the official members to exclude Sir Pherozeshah from the Corporation. As regard the Standard Time and the Bombay Time, he need not remind them of a mass meeting held last year in the Madhav Bagh, when it was clearly shown that people wanted no other than the old Bombay time. (Hear, hear.) Sir Pherozeshah thought of it likewise. It was alleged that Sir Pherozeshah had crimed in forcing the change upon the Corporation in connection with this matter. But how was it a crime with Sir Pherozeshah when it was not a crime with the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust, which bodies had also changed their minds, yeilding to the official pressure. To say the least of it, Sir Pherozeshah had changed the opinion in the popular side. (Hear, hear). The Chairman could not understand why Sir Pherozeshah was to be denounced because he took that leading part in bringing back to the people just the time they wanted. The advocates of the Caucus movement had practically confessed that they had really nothing to say against the long and glorious career of Sir Pherozeshah. Local Self-government was considered a school for Government, wherein the officials had no right to interfere. He understood that the members of the Civil Service did not like to occupy a secondary position in a body like the Municipal Coporation of Bombay. But the proper course for them was to keep themselves out from that Board and not to try to deprive the rate-payers of the useful and noble service of one who had proved more than a match for the officials (Hear, hear). It was no use for Government to ignore the movement complained of, as the whole Indian Press with unprecedented unanimity criticised the undue influence which was being exerted in the election, and the public was all along clamouring against it. They all expressed a strong indignation at the manner in which the Government officials were permitted to exert their influence in the election. It was a pity that though the matter was brought to the notice of the Government, they did nothing in the matter. When three additional members of the Legislative Council represented this matter to the Government, the latter returned an amazingly curt reply. ("Shame, shame") The Bombay Government had disregarded the public feeling on this question, in that they thought it fit to appoint Mr. Sooleman Abdul Wahed ("Shame, shame") to the new Corporation as a nominee of the Government. Mr. Wahed was forced to occupy a place in the Caucus party, who did not want to be on the Corporation, and who was declared disqualified by a Judicial court of enquiry to have a seat on that Board. They were, therefore, justified in going up to the Government of India to place this matter before that Government in the shape of a memorial. (Loud Applause.)

The following memorial was taken as read, and nearly twenty-eight gentlemen then addressed the meeting.

THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial, which was taken as read, was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Gilbert John Elliott Murray Kenynmound, Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, Simla.

The Memorial of the Citizens of Bombay in Public Meeting Assembled.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Memorialists have viewed with great apprehension, alarm and resentment, the action of certain high officers of Government in connection with the recent triennial election of 16 Councillors of the Bombay Corporation by the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, inasmuch as it had the effect, as it was intended to have, of seriously interfering with the purity, freedom and independence of election, at the said "Justices' Election" and your Memorialists, therefore, beg leave to approach Your Excellency's Government with this petition for speedy and adequate redress, and for the adoption of such measures, effectively preventing the repetition of such action, as Your Excellency's Government may seem proper.

2. Your Memorialists will confine themselves to the following well-known facts, which have never been denied. It was early last year, that Mr. Harrison, the Accountant-General of Bombay, formed and headed a combination to support the election of 16 candidates of his choice, at the triennial election to the Municipal Corporation by the Justice of Bombay. For months before the election Mr. Harison was engaged in addressing and interviewing a large number of European and Indian Justices, including many officers of Government and others looking up to Government favour and patronage, and in taking their promises to vote for his "ticket." The Commissioner of Police and the Collector of Bombay subsequently joined the combination and consented to allow their names to be included in Mr. Harrison's "ticket." Along with Mr. Harrison they issued a joint letter to the Justices, seeking their votes in favour of their own candidature, and thus practically made a public announcement of their own sympathy and identification with Mr. Harrison's movement. Your Memorialists have reason to believe that the understanding among the 16 gentlemen, finally included in Mr. Harrison's ticket, was that each of them was to canvass for and secure as many Justices, voting solid for the ticket, as he could, and that such canvassing was actually carried on in various ways and in various quarters. Your Memorialists further beg to point out that the object of the combination was defined not merely to secure the return of a selected list of candidates, but also to ensure the exclusion of certain Councillors, so that a material change of policy could be inaugurated in the Corporation. The said Justices' Election, therefore, not only became a hotly contested one, but an amount of passion and ill-feeling was imported into it, such as sober Bombay had never known before.

3. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that the [illegible] conduct pursued by the three Government [illegible] mentioned above, in an election of this kind, [illegible] as serious objection and is fraught with the [illegible] consequences. Placed in the high position, [illegible] occupied, their identification with a combination [illegible] which the object was to capture all the available 16 [illegible] reserved for the Justices, was certainly calculated [illegible] to influence themselves could not but have [illegible] to influence a large number of voters, unduly [illegible] those, that such voters would exercise their [illegible] of election, vested in them by the law, not [illegible] to their own independent judgment and [illegible] views as regards the City's interests, but [illegible] to the proclaimed wishes and sympathies of [illegible] whom they were subordinate, or on whose [illegible] their future prospects or monetary and other [illegible] depended. The immense influence exercised [illegible] the Commissioner of Police needs no comment. Besides the authority and power, his official position carries, he is known to have a very potent voice in the yearly nomination of the Justices and the revision of Justices' list. The Collector of Bombay has the same potent voice, and besides dealing with questions of title to lands in Bombay, he is directly connected with giving Abkari, Opium and Tobacco Licenses. Your Memorialists submit that the influence of high officers of such authority and power upon a body like the J. P.'s could not but prove, in many cases, without any special exertion, practically irresistible, and thus materially encroach upon the genuine freedom and independence of election. No doubt, these officers are J. P.'s, and as such are legally entitled to vote, and offer themselves as candidates for election. Your Memorialists, however, beg to submit that whatever the law does not specifically prohibit, is not therefore necessarily proper and desirable in the public interest. They venture to consider that it does not become high Government officers with their duties and responsibilities, to seek the votes of elective bodies, much less, to be in the thick of the fight at a hotly contested election, in which, as at the recent J. P. election, personal issues of an unedifying character [illegible] up with issues of principle, and which [illegible] raised an unprecedented amount of bad blood and ill-feeling in the [illegible] public. The question of propriety apart, [illegible] Memorialists beg to submit that the combination of the Police Commissioner and the Collector with the Accountant-General to influence the Justices' election in the manner described above, was, in the circumstances, highly prejudicial to the free exercise of their franchise by the Justices; and the action of these officers, in allowing their influence to be thus exercised, calls for the early attention and the most serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government. It is generally felt and believed that on the present occasion official influence has been improperly exercised with serious injury to the best interests of this great city and to the cause of Local Self-Government in India.

4. Till the last election by the Justices, the uniform practice had been for the Municipal Commissioner to supply at the Justices' meeting, voting papers containing the names of all the candidates validly nominated. Even with regard to the J. P. election in question, the Commissioner had published a notification that such voting papers would be issued and supplied only at the Justices' meeting. The usual practice was, however, departed from, and in spite of the Commissioner's notification, private voting papers, containing only the names of Mr. Harrison's ticket, were distributed prior to the holding of the meeting among the Justices who had previously been approached and had promised to vote for their ticket as also among those who, it was thought, were likely to be induced, even at the eleventh hour to accept it. These private voting papers were also distributed in various Government offices, in some cases through their heads, among subordinate officers who happened to be Justices. Mr. Harrison further distributed these papers himself at the meeting and was present throughout the election, openly canvassing and working hard to secure the success of his ticket. The only object and the intended result of this departure from the usual practice and from the Commissioner's notification, was to facilitate the success of Mr. Harrison's movement, to place an appreciable check on the independence and free voting of the subordinate Government officials entitled to vote, by leaving them no choice of departing from the ticket. The published report of the manner in which subordinate officials of the Collector's and the Accountant-General's offices, the Customs and the Public Works Departments, the Police Commissioner's Office and the Secretariat, as also of the Indian Medical Service, used *en block* the private voting papers and voted solid for Mr. Harrison's ticket, a large number heaping their papers on the Chairman's table within a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the election, shows how the manœuvre succeeded, and the intended result was but too effectively achieved.

5. Your Memorialists earnestly request your Excellency's Government to bestow your early and serious consideration on the question of the propriety, the wisdom and the policy of the part played by high officers of Government in thus interfering with and influencing the free and independent exercise of their franchise by the Justices. Your memorialists venture to submit that such action on their part was manifestly unconstitutional, as it was practically subversive of the policy which led Government to assign a certain number of seats in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as in other Corporations to be filled up by the free choice of electoral bodies, constituted on a popular basis with avowed object of giving an effective representation to the general public. Your Memorialists venture to submit that when in constituting various Municipal Corporations, in giving effect to the scheme of Local Self-Government, Government reserved to themselves the right to fill up a definite proportion of the seats on each by nomination and assigned over the others for popular representation by election, they could not possibly have contemplated that their own officers would trespass upon the freedom of choice of the electorates, and thus neutralize the valued privilege of election that was graciously conferred. The Government of India in their letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1794 of 12th June 1902, of the Home Department, made manifest how desirous, in the public interest, they were to safeguard the independence of Elective Bodies by placing wholesome restrictions on the action of Government officials of all grades whose influence could in any way interfere with the free choice of the electors. The occasion for addressing that letter arose in connection with certain incidents of a Bengal election to the Legislative Council of that province and "in view of the numerous scandals that have arisen in connection with this election." But the spirit and general tenor of that weighty communication have hitherto been regarded as embodying the sincere desire of the Supreme Government, that where the right of election has been given, that right shall be allowed to be exercised freely and independently, and no official encroachments thereupon of any kind shall be allowed to be made with impunity. The words "no officer of Government of any department or grade in the Service shall interfere directly or indirectly with the free choice of candidates by Elective Bodies, or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way," are indeed absolute and unconditional. And the further salutary direction that Government officers should not even give any indication of the manner in which they themselves personally intend to vote, strengthens the interpretation that the orders of the Government of India were intended to apply to elections of every description, whatever the immediate occasion of the promulgation of such orders might have been.

6. Your Memorialists submit that at any rate the principles embodied in the said orders are not the less, but are, indeed, the more necessary to be observed in Municipal elections, where electors or elective bodies are less independent and intelligent and more open to influence, direct or indirect, on the part of officers of Government.

7. In view of the above considerations, your Memorialists are very much concerned and alarmed at the pronouncement made by the Government of Bombay that the Resolution No. 171 of 16th July 1902, issued by them in pursuance of the aforesaid orders of the Supreme Government applies only to Legislative Council elections, implying thereby that Government officers are not under the same restrictions as regards their interference in Municipal elections.

8. Your Memorialists venture to submit that the considerations they have already put forward make it manifest how disastrous to public interest it would be to restrict the scope of the aforesaid orders of the Supreme Government in the manner attempted by the Bombay Government.

9. Your Memorialists append hereto copies of representations made to the Bombay Government on this subjects by three Additional Members of the local Legislative Council, and the replies of the Bombay Government thereto, which show the attitude adopted by the Government of Bombay in this matter.

10. As Your Excellency remarked in October last Municipal and District Boards are the initial rungs in the ladder of Self-Government, and it should therefore be the desire and the duty of the authorities, as it is the right of the public to claim, that such conditions shall be insisted upon as will ensure the purity, freedom and independence of election at elections of every description: otherwise local Self-Government can never attain its proper and legitimate development.

11. Your Memorialists strongly feel and respectfully submit that the time has arrived when in the interest of the free and unfettered growth of local Self-government officers should not be allowed to offer themselves candidates for election by elective bodies, whether Legislative or Municipal.

12. Your Memorialists beg further to invite your Excellency's attention to the fact as disclosed by the unanimous voice of the native press that the public feeling in this Presidency is excited beyond measure by the incidents relating to the Justice election in question and the attitude adopted by the Bombay Government in connection thereto and submit that it is necessary in the public interest that a public inquiry should be held as to the part taken by high officers of Government in influencing the said election.

13. Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct an enquiry of the character referred to in the last para, to be held and to issue such orders, as may seem proper (I) to mark Your Excellency's sense of the conduct of the Government officers referred to above, and (II) to effectively prevent in future a repetition of such interference by Government officers of any grade, with the purity, freedom and independence of elections of every description, Legislative or Municipal, and (III) further to consider the advisability of imposing a statutory disqualification upon Government officers to stand as candidates at any popular election.

And Your memorialists shall for ever pray, &c.

BOYCOTTING A NEWSPAPER.

At the conclusion of the meeting while supporting a resolution for according a vote of thanks to the chair, Mr. Shapoorji N. Gazder remarked that the people assembled at the meeting strongly protested against the attitude taken up by the *Times of India* and its editor, Mr. Fraser, in identifying themselves with the Caucus party. In order to mark, a practical way their strong sense of disapprobation, they ought all to make up their mind to boycott in the *Times of India* and to firmly resolve to cease advertising in or have anything to do with that paper. (The meeting became very boisterous at this juncture, and the crowd became very excited. Cries of "Boycott the Times," were heard from every corner and the speaker was most lustily cheered. The speaker said, he was confident that if the Indians adopted the course he had suggested, the *Times of India* and its editor would at once be brought to a sense of their duty and their responsibility.

The speaker then produced a copy of the *Times of India* and said "Here's a copy of that paper" to which the crowd responded "Tear it to pieces;" "Throw it away" "Destroy it!" And the wild enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds when Mr. Gazder readily tore up the paper to pieces, and threw them away.

The proceedings closed about 7 p.m.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 7.

A crowded representative meeting of visitors and residents in Mahableshwar was held this morning in Raguvathdass Gopaldas bungalow, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the meeting sympathises entirely with the [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am wonder-struck to see the Guzerat-Hindoos joining the movement of the Indignation Meeting, with regard to Sir Pherozshah's so-named singling out from the last Justices' Election. This Indignation-meeting is said to be the result of the loud cries of many Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers here, majority of which belong to the Parsis, Sir Pherozshah's caste people. Who does not know, that, at present strong racial ill-feeling exists between the Guzerat-Hindoos and the Parsis owing to recent cricket-riots, which are due to impatience of the Guzerat-Hindoos and vanity of the Parsis and to the puerile attempt on the part of some Guzerati papers to claim falsely that the Parsis are imitated by the Guzerat-Hindoos and to try always to put the names of the Hindoos just below the Parsis in their papers as if the Parsis are superior to the Hindoos. Everybody knows that if the Parsis are superior to the Hindoos in some respect Guzerat-Hindoos are superior to them in other. If the Parsis are the Frenchmen of India, Guzerat-Hindoos are the Englishmen of India. Guzerat-Hindoos only follow the general current of the Western Civilisation that makes its progress in India. They do not particularly imitate any race at all. They have not the apish faculty of ditto-to-ditto imitation. The ill-feeling between the two races is not still—cemented in spite of the sweetest and most flattering words that the Parsi papers now-a-days express for the Guzerat-Hindoos. Some Guzerat-Hindoos think that the Parsi papers will not lack soothing words for the Guzerat-Hindoos so long as the Mehta Fund is not closed and the Mehta Statue is not set up in this City. They will thank the Parsi papers if they continue the same policy afterwards. I am one of those Guzerat-Hindoos, who think with most convincing proofs that so much would not have been the cry and colouring had there been a Guzerat-Hindoo in the place of Sir Pherozshah what appears in a paper of a metropolis is often taken as the Gospel truth by many mofussil papers and the mofussil peoples and thus the whole country is excited at times even for the smallest sentimental misery.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta does not seem to have done much for the cause of the Guzerat-Hindoos. Has he ever raised a single cry at the congeries of castes in the Bombay Municipality, where his personality has so much command. By congeries of castes many able and deserving Guzerat-Hindoos are not given good posts in the Bombay Municipality. If at all they are given posts in the Municipality, they generally get very low appointments in order that they may drudge on and drudge on for many years of their lives without good promotion. If there be any nation, which is under the least obligation of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, it is the Guzerat-Hindoo nation. Sir Pherozshah is a hero in the field of politics and not of commerce. Excepting the five small districts viz:—Surat, Broach, Panch Mahal, Kaira and Ahmedabad, the whole of Guzerat as under the native rule, where political criticism is not so much allowed as under the enlightened British rule. This has naturally led the Guzerat-Hindoos to the commercial line. This is the reason why there are comparatively few politicians amongst the Guzerat-Hindoos. Thus the most Commercial Nation of India, viz., the Guzerat Hindoos are under the least obligation of Sir Pherozshah Mehta. No doubt there are many Guzerat-Hindoos under the Native rule, who are somewhat interested in politics owing to their great business in Bombay, but they are more anxious of their commerce here and abroad of their things at home.

It is said in the City, which I do not believe at all, that some were pressed to sign the invitation advertisement of the Indignation meeting and that some were impressed with the idea that by such meetings the Indians will get a *Magna Charta* in the near future. Signatures of some Guzerat-Hindoo merchants are also to be found there. I do not know whether they have signed it according to the dictates of their conscience. Majority of the Guzerat-Hindoo merchants come from the Native rule, where they are somewhat accustomed from the very cradle not to meddle with the politics at all. Some Guzerat-Hindoo merchants are so thoroughly commercial and so little political that it is hard food for them to digest the very idea of the Local Self-Government. Out of many Guzerat-Hindoo merchants, with whom I had the pleasure to discuss the principles of the Local Self-Government only two seem to understand it thoroughly. If such be the case what weight can be put to their opinion as far as politics go? The Commercial Nation of the Guzerat-Hindoos have very little to do with the political hero, Sir Pherozshah Mehta. I adore Sir Pherozshah like anything. Like other Bombay people, I also think, that, at present except Messrs. Gokhale and Mohanlal Gandhi of South Africa, nobody is equally able to Sir Pherozshah on the Bombay side and that many years will pass away before another Pherozshah is borne for the City of Bombay. I personally do not belong either to the Caucus or to the Mehta party. I, myself, am always aloof from the political matters, since I have no taste for political hodge-podge. I write this from the national point of view as a Guzerat-Hindoo. I long to see the day when the racial ill-feeling between the Guzerat-Hindoos and the Parsis be cemented and that they walk hand in hand. The most important thing, which the Indians are to imitate from the Westerns is the suppression of racial ill-feeling and over-sectarian spirit. The much coveted Home Rule on the Colonial basis will be achieved then only, the best course to achieve this is to banish from this land all over-sectarian papers, which teach narrow-mindedness and fill the young minds of rising generation with the wild vapour of imaginary superiority of one native race over another, which vapour afterwards turns out the bone of contention. Respect other races so that other races may respect your race ought to be the watchword of every race in this sacred and much-honoured land of the ancient civilization.

Yours, etc,

GUZERATWALA BHAISHAAB.

Bombay, April 6.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY LIST.

Empire Day.

NO CHANGES ADMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Government of India, replying to the Bengal Government on the 5th ultimo on certain correspondence suggesting that in future the 24th of May should be observed as Empire Day under the Negotiable Instruments Act and the King's Birthday celebrated on the 9th of November, the actual day, and that Whit Monday should be added to the list of public holidays, regret its inability to accept any of the above suggestions as the 26th of June or some day towards the end of that month has been already fixed by His Majesty the King-Emperor himself as the date on which His Majesty's birthday should be celebrated in India, as the 24th of May is unsuitable for a public holiday as it occurs during the hottest season of the year when the ceremonial will be attended with great discomfort; for which reason the holiday which has been given on the 1st of January may be regarded as Empire Day.

EXCISE COMMISSION REPORT.

Scrutiny by Indian Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

With regard to Lord Robert's question in the House of Commons on the subject of the Excise Commission's Report, it would appear that the Government of India is dealing with the Report, chapter by chapter. Orders on two chapters have been already completed and communicated to the Secretary of State, and should Mr. Morley direct these orders to be made public, it is probable that they will be published simultaneously in India.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 20,000, submitted by the Madras Port Trust Board, for the construction of a power-house to form part of the hydraulic equipment to work cranes on the new Import pier.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department both as regards Gazetted Officers and the Clerical Staff is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and will shortly be completed and sent Home to the Secretary of State for sanction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Capt Blandford is posted to the 52nd Company, R. F. A., Rangoon.

Capt. Jackson, Recruiting Staff Officer, Army Head Quarters, is granted combined leave for 3 months.

Lieut Stockle of the 66th Punjabis has been selected for appointment to the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, Somaliland.

Lieut Jukes of the 14th Punjabis is appointed to the 1st Battalion of the 9th Gurkhas.

Capt Arbuthnot, Adjutant of the 43rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 25th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery at Kamptee.

The services of Major Conran of the 185th Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for special duty.

Lieutenant Rollo of the 96th Infantry has been selected for appointment as Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Nair Brigade, Travancore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Glenville, Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Allahabad, is transfered to Bareilly.

Captain Willes, Adjutant of the 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion.

Captain Kinsman, R. F. A., is appointed to G. Battery, R. H. A.

Captain Wyede of the 84th Battery is posted to the 140th Battery, R. F. A., on promotion, and proceeds to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Tornau, I. A., is permitted to retire from effect from last February.

A Military Correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—Mr. Haldane's scheme for the formation of a reserve of officers for the Home Army might be modified to suit India, where a reserve is equally necessary. It is proposed to arrange for certificates to be obtained by service in a school or university corps. In course of time many men holding these certificates will find their way to India, and it would be a pity not to utilise their services. British units stationed in the hills and Gurkha regiments would be excellent training grounds for supplementary or reserve officers, who could only attend during the hot weather for courses of instruction. A candidate for a commission as a supplementary officer would apply, through the head of his department, or with his employer's consent, to the D. A. G. of a Command, forwarding his certificates, if any, and stating whether he desired to be attached to a British or Native unit, Cavalry or Infantry. The D. A. G. would arrange for his inspection by a General Officer or Colonel commanding a regiment, and a medical officer, to decide if he was in all respects a suitable candidate. These points settled he would order the officer to be attached to a certain regiment and fix the length of the course of instruction. If the candidate was a volunteer he would have to be recommended by his Commanding Officer. At the conclusion of the course the young officer would be examined by a board, and, if found fit, would, in due course, be gazetted as a supplementary officer with the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant. The length of the course of instruction would have to be settled by experts, probably two months for the holder of a certificate, and four to six months for others. Service as an efficient volunteer would also go towards reducing the time. As all men in India are "working men" the training should be made as short as possible. As in the Home Army a fortnight annually for the first four years and biennially afterwards would suffice for future training. Supplementary officers would be borne on two lists, one for Cavalry and one for Infantry, and posted to regiments as their services were required; it would not, probably, be feasible to attach them permanently to units. They would wear the uniform of the Unattached List. On joining a course of instruction a candidate would only have to provide khaki and mess uniform; an outfit allowance of Rs. 200 would be necessary. He would be paid while under instruction as an Indian Army Lieutenant, and, of course, would receive his travelling expenses. When qualified he should get a reward of Rs. 300, and on mobilisation Rs. 500 to purchase his field service kit. For Government officials the time spent on training should be reckoned as duty. Officers of the Indian Civil Service, Railways, Police, Telegraphs and Post Office would not be eligible for commissions, because in a national emergency their services would be required by their own departments, but the P. W. D. (except railways), Forest, Educational, Geological Survey, etc., would be able to lend some officers to help the army. The length of service recommended for the Home Army would be suitable for India, an officer retiring at 35 years of age with the honorary rank of Major. He would then be eligible for service with the volunteers. While serving as a supplementary officer he should only be allowed to belong to a volunteer corps as a supernumerary. When mobilisation is ordered the Supply and Transport Corps indent largely on regiments for assistance: in the event of a big war regiments would not be able to spare officers. The supplementary officer would be just the man, and he should be encouraged to qualify for service with the Supply and Transport Corps by attending training classes that could be held in the hills during the hot weather. When qualified he should receive a reward of Rs. 300, and the fact would be recorded against his name in the Army List.

Majors Davis and Roberts, 1st Lancers, became Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment; Major Woodward succeeds Colonel Marshall as Commandant of the 37th Dogras; Major Oswald, 84th Punjabis, becomes Commandant of the 22nd Punjabis, but continues to officiate in command of the 15th Sikhs. Lieutenant-Colonel Kerrich and Major Logan-Home are appointed, respectively, Commandant and Second-in-Command of the 28th Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Command Headquarters.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Dynamiters in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

News of a particularly brutal murder comes from Tuticorin. In the evening of the 3rd instant the popular Mahomedan Engineer employed at Messrs. Gaddam Brothers' Works had just returned home from work when a relative of his handed him a small tin can saying that a cooly had just brought it from the Cash-keeper. The Engineer took the tin and as the cap was screwed down he got a screw-driver and started to open it. He removed two screws when there was a terrible explosion, the noise being deafening. The Engineer was killed on the spot. His two hands were shattered and otherwise frightfully injured. The man who had handed him the tin was thrown violently across the room. He was sent to the hospital where he lies in a most precarious state.

No clue had been obtained of the party concerned in this dastardly crime.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

A Chittagong correspondent writing on the 3rd instant says that after strenuous exertions and snappings of sundry wire ropes the stern wheel of the "Barak" has at last been righted. She is now only fifty yards from shore and in a very few feet of water. It only remains now to get her actually above the surface and pump out water, to estimate the actual damages she has incurred.

Another body was recovered three days ago, and yesterday a second rose from beneath the vessel.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia, were: The Hon. Mrs. A. and Miss Adam, Mr. H. Keene, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. A. Hill-Trevor, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Castle Stuart, and Commander the Hon. Hamilton Fraser Smith.

A DISTINGUISHED MUSSULMAN REFORMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In these restless days of Swadeshi and boycott, when sedition and patriotism are interchangeable terms with many of the agitators on the Bengal side of the punkah, it is inspiring to recognise that the country still has some valuable personalities who have not succumbed to the new schism, and who are able to promote advancement among the communities to which they belong without resorting to the ebullient methods favoured by young India. One of the most notable of those exceptions is Mehdi Ali, the Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk, whose approaching retirement from the Honorary Secretaryship of the Aligarh College was announced a few days since, and which will occur in June unless his compatriots can persuade him to retain it for a few years longer. Age and those infirmities inseparable from it are the pleas he puts forward for a release from his duties and it seems probable, therefore, that his countrymen will have to acquiesce in his desire to retire into private life.

The disappearance of Mehdi Ali from a sphere in which he has long been a dominant figure, representing the best aspects of Mahomedanism, will be a great deprivation not only to the important educational institution at Aligarh, but to the Mussalman community generally which has learned to regard him as one of its most skilful and patriotic leaders; a luminous guide along the avenues of progress, an advancement which they are now traversing. And as the Mahomedans are not opulent in pre-eminent personages, like some other sections of the Indian peoples, they will view the loss of one of them and the difficulty of replacing him, with considerable apprehension. Commencing his career in a very humble capacity half a century or so ago in the old N.-W. Provinces, and with scant preparation in the shape of education, Mehdi Ali has by perseverance and continuous self-culture won his way to the position which became his on the demise of Sir Syed Ahmedkhan in the late nineties. The latter who was for years an object of suspicion and contumely to his less-advanced countrymen by reason of his vigorous propaganda against their moral and social deterioration emerged victorious from the contest years before his death as the founder of the modern era of Mussulman progress which is being loyally promoted by his successors and the creator of the Aligarh College, which is the centre of the new movement. As the most prominent disciple of the old militant reformer, Mehdi Ali was naturally selected to take his place, and although there have been recent indications that all is not well with the discipline of the College, its advancement in other respects has been remarkable, and we may anticipate a speedy and satisfactory solution of the troubles which have culminated in an embroilment between masters and pupils.

A brief epitome of the career of one who has worked so zealously and successfully for the improvement of his countrymen, and who is now resigning his trust into other hands, will not be without interest in view of his approaching retirement from public life. Mehdi Ali's first appointment in the Government Service in the fifties was that of a Mohurir, or Vernacular clerk, on a small stipend under the Collector of Etawa, Mr. Allan Hume. The latter, who had not then developed those proclivities which in after years led to his association with the Congress movement, advanced him to a sheristadarship before he left the District, and thereafter his progress up the official ladder was fairly rapid. By the seventies he had reached the rank of Deputy Collector, and when Salar Jung was first seeking auxiliaries for the improvement of the Hyderabad Administration, Mehdi Ali was amongst the earliest of those chosen, and for the next twenty years or so his activities were centred in the kaleidoscopic politics of the Deccan State. The men from Upper India, who were selected for their aptitude in Judicial and Revenue work, have left their impress upon Hyderabad in many directions, and prepared the way for the introduction of indigenous talent which is now such a prominent feature of its administration. But in the seventies and eighties there was considerable friction between the foreign element and those who regarded their intervention in the affairs of the State as an unwarrantable intrusion. This feud lead to the formation of two parties, whose polemics against each other occupied much of the fugitive literature of the period and occasionally culminated in situations not altogether beneficial to the State. Despite these hindrances Mehdi Ali and those who worked with him accomplished much in the sphere of revenue reforms and in the practical moulding of the Government departments into the shape which many of them still retain. As the recognized leader of the Hindustani party, he was a perennial target for the shafts and literary missiles of the other side, but his adroitness and personal influence enabled him to hold his own for years in a situation which some of his less-gifted countrymen succumbed. But his turn arrived in the first lustrum of the nineties when the British representative of the period was experimenting with the possibilities of Government from the Residency, and it became desirable to remove obstructionists to the new procedure. Several others followed Mehdi Ali into exile and as they elected to reside at Aligarh, or in its vicinity, the place became known as the Hyderabad penal settlement. The trial of focussing power at the Residency and encouraging ambitious Ministers to rely on its protection was a short-lived and disastrous one, and as we showed in a recent article has now been superseded by a prosperous and contented Hyderabad under the personal leadership of its ruler.

In the estimation of the Government of India, Mehdi Ali has long since expected the incident, which was used as a lever for his severance from Hyderabad, and the recent bestowal of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal upon him is practical proof of this fact. His subsequent career as a reformer, a strenuous supporter of Mussulman education as typified by the Aligarh College, and an inveterate opponent of Congress heresies has raised him to the highest esteem among his countrymen in all parts of India; for in the interests of the College Mehdi Ali has travelled frequently throughout the Presidencies, as well as Burmah, and has lectured with that magical eloquence of which he is so fine an exponent on educational and social topics to large audiences of Mussulmans. Under his persuasive influences rulers, chiefs, and wealthy individuals have given of their substance to the College and probably one of the proudest moments of the venerable Hon. Secretary's life was, when the Amir recently pronounced a triumphant vindication of its religious curriculum, and testified to his faith in it by a substantial endowment. The Amir's outspoken denunciation of its slanderers was a fine tribute to the successors of Sir Syed Ahmed who have not forgotten those forms of faith which have contributed to Mahomedan greatness in the past, and which they carry with them in their exploitation of the new culture from the West. Mehdi Ali's most recent service has been his staunch association with the best of the Hindu leaders, Mr. Gokhale, in his endeavours to heal the breach between his own countrymen and the Mussalmans, and it is perhaps too soon to pronounce whether the Poona professor's lecturing tour in the North will yield any practical results, but that it was well-intentioned no one will deny. Apart from the high position Mehdi Ali has won in the estimation of his own compatriots, he has many friends among other communities, including the European, who will view his coming retirement will regret, and will hope that he will still take some share, though even a diminished one, in the elucidation and comprehension of those questions which are at present occupying public attention throughout India.

YOONANI AND VEDIC MEDICINES.

A MEETING in aid of Yoonani and Vedic systems of treatment was held on 20th March in Tibbia School premises, Delhi. The anniversary meeting of the Tibbia School Committee having concluded its sitting, Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Hony. Secretary, expressed a desire that the guests of the Jalsa would remain for the consideration of another important matter, viz., Government support for the Yoonani and Vedic systems of medical treatment. This request was unanimously agreed to, and a large meeting of the leading Raises of the city and district was held. Amongst those present were the following:—

Rai Bahadur Lala Sheoparshad Sahib, Hony. Magistrate, Rai Bahadur Lala Shri Kishan Das, Hony. Magistrate, Nawab Said-ud-Din Ahmad Khan of Loharu, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohd. Husan Khan, B.A., Hony. Magistrate, Nawab Faiz Ahmad Khan of Cornel, Lala Sultan Singh Sahib, Hony. Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid, Hony. Magistrate, Ahlmadar, Tahsildar, K. B. Molvie Zakir-ud-

Shams-ul-ulama, Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Rev. S. S. Thomas, of the Baptist Mission, Hakim Ahmad Said Khan Sayyed, Hony. Magistrate, Khaja Tasadduq Hosain Sahib, B. A., Judge of Small Causes Court, Delhi, Hakim Razi-ud-Din Khan Sahib, Hony. Magistrate, Hakim Kasim Ali Khan Sahib, Pandit Ganga Bishan Shastri, Lala Shamsundar Sahib, Lala Parshad Sahib, B. A., Hakim Latif Hosain Sahib, Molvie Ihsan-ul-Rahman Khan Sahib, Lala Jawahar Lal Sahib, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, Chaudri Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, Kazi Mohtasham-ud-din Sahib, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Munshi Sahibdad Khan Sahib, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lala Umbai Parshad Sahib, Honorary Secretary Pinjrapol Committee, Mirza Akbar Ali Khan Sahib Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ikram-ullah-Khan, Dr. Amir Chand Sahib, Lala Sri Ram Sahib, M. A., Munshi Nawab Shuja-ud-Din Khan Sahib of Loharoo, and many others.

Rev. S. S. Thomas, of the Baptist Mission, one of the oldest residents of the city who has earned a special popularity in Indian Society, was voted to the chair.

Lala Bala Parshad, B. A., rose and made a short but forcible speech, in which he briefly told the audience the object of the special gathering. He said that while efforts were being made in all directions for the improvement of indigenous industries and arts, no appreciable attention seemed to have been paid to the most important of all our native cults, i. e., the systems of yoonani and vedic treatment so popular in India, and which for centuries had provided medical aid for the masses. Then he passed on to dwell on the laudable work which the Tibbia school of Delhi had been doing for the last two decades in promoting the cause of the yoonani medicine under the auspices of Hakim Ajmal Khan and his two distinguished brothers of lamented memory. The school had succeeded in establishing a reputation of its own all over India. Its alumni were in the service of many important native States and had settled in various important towns where their reputation as first-class Hakims was firmly established. He also briefly referred to another useful institution known as Banwary Lal Ayurvedic Patshala, where the vedic system of treatment was being taught under well-versed saids. This school had been in existence some years in Delhi and was being conduc

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Detailed Account.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 4.

The Commission consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., resumed its sitting to-day at 11 o'clock. On the Court having assembled the President said :—

I have to inform you, the Chief of Aundh, that last night I received a telegram from Government to the following effect :—

Please inform the Chief of Aundh with reference to his telegram of to-day that Government do not think it desirable to alter the orders already issued regarding the constitution of the Commission.

Is there any thing in the proceedings of to-day which will require the presence of the Chief of Aundh, because we do not want to keep him here day by day if he does not want to come.

Mr. Rao :—Certainly I do not want the Chief except when I call Mr. Ja ob Bapujias a witness.

President :—Will that be to-day ?

Mr. Rao :—I think it will be to-day.

President :—You will want the Chief to be present Mr. Rao :—It will be better that in his presence the witness should be examined. Of course I leave it to the Chief whether to be here or not.

President :—The question is whether you want the Chief to be present, otherwise I will entirely leave it to him whether to come or not to come except when the Commission desires.

To the Chief :—If you want you can go or remain just as you please.

Mr. Rao :—The charge against the Chief of Aundh is that on or about the 9th of February 1906, he instigated one Pirya Mang, an inhabitant of Chinchani, and then a convict undergoing the sentence of imprisonment in the Aundh jail to collect men and with their aid to commit dacoity at the Karbhari's house and murder him. That is the charge against the present Chief of Aundh. The facts of the case are these :—The grandfather of the present Chief, one Chintiwas Rao, died in September 1901. He left 4 sons Abasaheb, Dadasaheb, Tatyasaheb and Balasaheb. Of these Dadasaheb, the father of the present Chief, succeeded Shrinivasrao on the Gadi of Aundh. Immediately after Shrinivasra's death Government appointed Mr. Jacob Bapuji Israel, as Karbhari of the State. Dadasaheb was formally installed on the Gadi on the 20th February 1902, and the services of Mr. Jacub Bapuji as Karbhari were continued during his regime. It seems that the relations between the Karbhari and the present Chief, who is now known as Nanasaheb during the regime of Dadasaheb were nothing but cordial. He appears to have fallen out with the Karbhari on several grounds. He wanted to supplant the old servants, employ his own reatures and favourites and when the Karbhari refused he got annoyed.

He wanted the Karbhari to consult him in all State matters before taking any action on them, and when the Karbhari refused to do so that gave him also cause for complaint. He wanted his father Dadasaheb to increase his personal allowance and when the father refused he appears to have attributed that refusal to the Karbhari's evil advice. But what most irritated and annoyed the young prince during the regime of his father was this. He was leading an irregular and dissolute life. He was surrounded by ill associates, he was found several times under the influence of intoxicating drugs, and when the father and the Karbhari checked or tried to give him advice, he resented. The advice was taken in ill path and he began to conceive a feeling of hatred for the Karbhari which in process of time gradually developed into a feeling of animosity, so that before his installation there was strong ill-feeling between him and the Karbhari. Dadasaheb died on the 27th August 1905. On the following day the Karbhari Mr. Jacob Bapuji reported the fact of Dadasaheb's death to the Political Agent and at the same time communicated his opinion as to the competency and fitness of the present Chief for assuming the management of the State. Regard being had to his antecedents and to his utter want of experience in State affairs, the Karbhari suggested that he should not be given full and uncontrolled powers of management except under proper safeguard against the maladministration. In October 1905, Government acknowledged Nanasaheb as the successor to the Gadi. It appears that about the time Government recognise his right of succession. It appears that he got information of the report made by the Karbhari against him. That gave him the greatest offence and when he was installed on the Gadi on the 3rd of November 1905, he made no secret of his mental hatred for the Karbhari. In December 1905, within a month after his installation it appears that the Deputy Chitnis had an interview with him during the course of which he distinctly gave vent to his feelings of revenge against the Karbhari. He said to the people and the Karbhari have tried to prevent me from getting full powers of management and administration. If you continue to put obstacles then remember there is buried fire, there is no knowing when it will break indling meaning that the Karbhari's attempt to put any control over his management has given him the greatest cause for dissatisfaction and that he would be compelled to revenge himself on the Karbhari, if the Karbhari continued any further attempt to control his management. That occurs in December 1905. But I may mention that before his installation he had written on the 1st of September 1905. He had written a letter to the Political Agent saying that the Karbhari should be allowed to continue even after his installation and speaking in terms of praya and commendation about the Karbhari's past services. This was we say a mere attempt to gain the Karbhari over to his side before his right of succession was formally recognised by Government. And we find that though the rights to this effect in favour of the Karbhari before his installation, shortly after his installation he writes to the Political Agent to say that he never had pulled on with the Karbhari and never would pull on with him, and he therefore requested the Political Agent to remove and appoint another person in his stead. That letter you will find is in April 1906. Now we find that in January 1906, the Karbhari prepared a list of the prisoners who were to be released from jail in honour of the Chief's accession. That list was submitted to the Chief, and the Chief remarks to the Chitnis whether Pirya, who was then in the Aundh jail, could not be released from the jail, and the Chitnis told him that Pirya had been convicted of a serious offence and his release from jail was highly inexpedient. At the same time the Chief referred to another convict in the jail, one Bhasker Purohit. This Bhasker Purohit was at one time a school master in the Satara High School. Then Bhasker was for some time also a tutor to the present Chief. And when he was transferred from Satara to Nashik, he gave up Government service and entered the service of the Aundh State and for 9 or 10 years he was a private Karbhari of Dadasaheb, and during that period he appears to have gained or a quired considerable influence with Dadasaheb's family. This Bhasker Purohit was convicted by Mr. Jacub Bapuji of the offence of criminal breach of trust with respect to the late Chief's property. And at the time of the Chief's accession Bhasker was also in the Aundh jail serving his period of rigorous imprisonment. Now when the list of the prisoners who were to be released from the jail in honour of the Chief's accession was submitted to him, the Chief suggested that this Bhasker should not be compelled to do any hard labour, but should be free from the necessity of doing any work at all in jail. The Karbhari to compliance with his wishes made Bhasker a convict warder and this Pirya whom the Chief wanted to release from jail continued after the 20th January 1906, the day on which certain prisoners were released from jail. Now it appears that a conspiracy was formed by the Chief with one Balku Ingle his personal clerk and confidential servant, to instigate this Pirya who was the convict in the jail to collect men and commit dacoity in the Karbhari's house and murder him; and in pursuan e of this conspiracy Balku Ingle his Private Secretary or personal clerk or intimate friend who was living on terms of great intimacy with the Chief, and one Kasim Bhaldar or Chopdar of the Chief, visited the jail about the 26th or 27th January 1906, and they have an interview with Pirya. They told him that if he did the work which they wanted him to do they would say to his release. And their suggestion was that he should collect men, commit dacoity at the Karbhari house and kill him and in return they promised a handsome reward and also service under the Chief. Pirya agreed. Then the question arose how Pirya was to be got out of the jail. Now, over Pirya there was a convict warder Bhasker Purohit and it was arranged to effect the escape of Pirya with the aid and the assistance of Bhasker. It appears that soon after this interview between Balku Ingle and Kasim and this convict Pirya on or about the 9th February, the Chief who was residing at Kinhai came to Aundh and visited the jail in the company of Balku Ingle and Kasim his Chopdar. They pointed out Pirya to the Chief. At that time the convicts were removed from the jail to a neighbouring garden where they were located in huts and in this garden the Chief was pointed this Pirya by Balku Ingle and Kasim. The Chief arranged to have Pirya called to his tent. He told the jailer to send this man Pirya in company with another warder to catch a pair of geese from the neighbouring tank and send the men with the birds to his tent which was pitched at some distance from the jail and we find that in compliance with the Chief's wishes the jailer sent Pirya in company with Krishna warder to the Chief's tent on the 9th February at about noon or after 12 o'clock in the noon. Now when Pirya and the warder Krishna appeared before the Chief, the Chief sends off the warder on some errand and had private talk with Pirya in his tent and there the Chief distinctly says to him: "Are you willing to do as Balku and Kasim had already told you to do?" If you do it then I promise to take you up in my service. And [illegible] consented to carry out the plot which the [illegible] formed for the murder of the Karbhari. [illegible] the conversation which passed between the [illegible] a strictly private conversation in [illegible]ku Ingle, the Chief, and he with the Ramsheb. We cannot expect any witness to speak to this conversation and we shall rely upon Pirya's statement and the only corroboration which we can find is in the evidence of the sentry on the guard who witnessed Pirya being taken inside the tent and having an interview with the Chief on that day. And we have further the evidence of the jailer who deposes to the fact that on that day he was told by the Chief to send Pirya in the company of a warder to his tent, and that Pirya and the warder did go to the Chief's tent that afternoon.

The warder who went with Pirya is now dead but the jailer questioned the warder and Pirya on their return and Pirya told him that the only conversation which he had with the Chief was about his release from the jail and the jailer reports this matter of this interview between the Chief and Pirya to the Superintendent of the jail. That the Chief did visit the jail appears from the entry in the visitor's book which shows that the Chief did pay a visit on that day to the jail. Now it should be remembered here that after his installation the Chief appears to have visited Aundh on this occasion, and on this occasion only. Throughout the year 1906 he did not pay any other visit to Aundh, except on this occasion when he visited the jail and directed Pirya to be sent to his tent. This occurs on the 9th February. The Chief left Aundh on the next day or the day after, and we find a short time after, his Chopdar Kasim again sees Pirya in the jail and tells him to do what Bhasker, who was the convict warder, told him to do with regard to the escape from the jail. Now we find that on the 18th February Bhasker assists Pirya in running away from the jail. Bhasker breaks the fetters or the chains on Pirya's person and engages the guard or the persons who were at that time guarding the jail, in conversation, sends them to a distance that they might warm themselves near the fire and enables Pirya to escape.

Nolirokhekar, clerk, Political Agents' Office, was called and he produced certain papers from the Political Agent's Duftur. He made a list of the documents and put both in. These documents were the official records of the Aundh State which were called for by the Political Agent. He also produced original budgets prepared at the instance of the *original* accused Chief during 1906 ; and a budget of Dada Saheb's regime in 1905.

Mr. Ja ob Bapuji Israel, the State Kharbari and complainant in the case, aged 44, a Jew, was next called, and he stated :—I was first appointed State Kharbari of Aundh in September 29th, 1901. the Chief had died at the time, and his successor had not been appointed. Dada Saheb was eventually installed on 20th February 1903. Dada Saheb was the present Chief's father. My services were continued on his a cession. During the time of Dada Saheb's regime, the relations between myself and Nana Saheb, the present Chief, were not cordial. After I went to Aundh, Nana Saheb asked me to attach and make over all the property belonging to Bala Saheb, Tatya Saheb and his grandmother. I refused to do it and he got annoyed. After Dada Saheb was installed, Nana Saheb came to me and said that I should consult him on all State matters and then act. I did not consult him and he got angry with me. He wanted that all the old State servants should be dismissed and his favourites and pets should be introduced. I refused and he got angry, of course. Sometime after that, he began to demand a larger allowance than what his father used to give him. And that allowance was not increased. His father consulted me in the matter. I advised him not to increase the allowance because he was leading an irregular and dissolute life. He then applied to the Political Agent. The Political Agent called for a report from the Chief on the subject. The Chief reported Nana Saheb unfavourably and the correspondence passed through my hands. The letter shown to me was the one addressed to the Political Agent by the Young Prince and also the report of the Chief, dated 11th June 1905.

Mr. Logan : What is the particular reason why you wish to put in these papers ? It seems to me that it is a disclosure of the bad conduct of the Young Prince.

Mr. Rao : All right, Sir.

Continuing Witness said :—I drafted the report under the Chief's instructions. I once rebuked Nana Saheb about some personal irregularity and he got very angry. Dada Saheb died in August 1905. On his death I made a report to the Political Agent, in regard to the a cession to the *gadi*. The report is dated 28th August 1905.

Mr. Kincaid : What bearing has this on the case.

Mr. Rao :—I want to show that Nana Saheb had cause for complaint against the Kharbari for the report made unfavourably of him.

Witness :—These suggestions of mine in regard to Nana Saheb were partly adopted by Government. The Government decided that the Chief should a point a Canteen for five years and advise the Chief in in case of any difference arising between himself and the Kharbari he should refer to the Political agent. Nana Saheb accepted these conditions. Nana Saheb saw me three or four days after the death of his father in regard to his a cession. He asked me what was to be done. I said "you are the actual heir," than he said that I should continue as Karbhari. He was installed on 3rd November 1905. At the time of the installation he was at Kinee ; from here he came to Aundh and some days after his instal ation, he heard that unfavourable reports were made about himself by me to Bombay from Bombay he came to Satara. This was about 10 days before his installation. On his arrival at Aundh for installation we went to meet him, but he treated me indifferently. He cut me. From the day of his installation, he was cold and indifferent to me. He stayed at Aundh only for a day after his installation and then went to Kinee where he generally resided. Kinee is a village belonging to Aundh State. He visited Aundh only once, that was in Feb. 1906. Aundh is the headquarters of the Chief, Kinee is a small village. I always heard reports from people about Nana Saheb. I complained to the Political Agent in January 1906 about his conduct towards me. The Political Agent told me to "pull on." There were a number of prisoners released from jail in honour of Nana Saheb's installation. I prepared a list of the prisoners to be released, and I submitted a list of prisoners and a recommendation to the Chief. On referring to my report to the Chief in regard to the prisoners in jail and their release, I find that two convicts named Bhasker and Pirya Mang were in jail at the time, and I did not recommend these two to be released. I submitted this report to the Chief with the State Chitnis named Rungoo. About Bhasker, I made him a convict-warder because the Chief told me through the Chitnis that Bhasker should get no work in jail. I passed an order to that effect Bhasker was once the tutor of Nana Saheb and then he was in the private service of Dada Saheb's household. He was doing all private work. I convicted him of criminal misappropriation of property in Kinee belonging to Dada Saheb's family. This was at the end of 1901. On the 18th February I returned to Aundh from an Official tour when I heard that Pirya Mang had run away from the jail. An enquiry was made by the Thanadar and third-class Magistrate of Aundh. The result of that enquiry was reported to me and I stopped Bhasker from being a convict warder. I understood from the enquiry that Bhasker instigated Pirya to escape. I afterwards ordered the Police to make enquiries concerning Pirya's whereabouts, and also wrote to the British Police authorities. On the 4th May 1906, I first heard that Pirya's whereabouts were partly ascertained. I heard this from Govinda Constable and Ganoo constables. Govinda traced him to Chinchini and Ganoo traced him to Chinghni Soukare which is a village near Chinchini in the Aundh State. I called the Patel and told him that he should catch Pirya. The Patel caught him at Chinchini I heard about this about 16th or 17th November. They caught him and brought him to Aundh. At the time I was at Wai. I visited the jail on 15th November and asked Pirya why he had run away. He hesitated at first to tell me, but afterwards made certain disclosure in consequence of which I sent him with a demi-official letter to the Political Agent. I also made an official report, sending it by post. Along with the report, I sent a communication setting out a "prima fa ie" case against Pirya under section 224 I.P.C. On these reports, the Political Agent sanctioned the surrender of Pirya to the Aundh State authorities. After that the Political Agent held an enquiry in regard to Pirya's conduct. The enquiry commenced on 4th April 1906 when I was examined. A warrant arrest was issued against Balku Ingle by the Political Agent. I know Mr. Wallinger, D. S. P. of Satara. I had a conversation with him on 16th May last. I told him that Pirya Balku and Sitaram were engaged in a plot against me and that they intended to do me serious harm. He took a note of what I said to him. I don't remember that he said anything to me about the plot. There was other conversation. I know the Deputy Chitnis of Aundh named Date. On 8th or 9th December 1905 he told me that he had gone on leave given him by of the Chief when I was going on tour, and the Chief said to him that he had come to know from the Government Resolution what the Karbhari and you people are doing against me." He added : "Take care ; this is buried fire at some time it will be re-kindled. On hearing this from the Chitnis, I took the first opportunity to speak to the Collector about it. This was on 9th January. I met him at Kaghur. The Collector said "pull on." I got some information from Govinda constable. He said that Keshorao and Delvi had a conversation with Balku when Balku remarked : "I have arranged about it. I am now going to Chitnis and will see what Pirya is doing. On receipt of this information I wrote to the Chief Constable of Khanapur and explained to him what information I had received and asked him to arrest Pirya. I know one Ganpati Mang, he is Rakwaldar of Satara City. He came to me while I was in Satara on 26th October. This was at my lodgings in Mr Dossabhoy Maneckjee's house. He said that Pirya had been instigated by some State people to do some serious injury to me. He added : "Be careful, always have two by you to protect you." I used to have a loaded revolver with me when I moved about and had a man watching my house at night. An attempt was made by Nana Saheb to reduce the guard at my house. He did not make provision for a guard at my place in last year's budget. Five persons generally formed the armed guard at my house. In former budgets provision used to be made. The Budgets were prepared under the directions of the Chief. The Budget omitting the provision of a guard was brought to my notice by Rungoo Rama the Chitnis. The Chitnis asked me to initial the Budget in token of my approval. I objected to initial it. I did not notice the red-ink writing in the Budget when it was brought to me by the Chitnis. This endorsement was to provide for the guard. It was made subsequent to my objection. Balkuingle was in the private service of Nana Saheb since 1901-1902 in the capacity of private Kaikoon before the installation and personal clerk afterwards. He did all the Nana Saheb's private work, Balku's salary was paid from the Kadji treasury since his entering Nana Saheb's services. Before I was appointed State Karbhari of Aundh I was Mamlatdar of Wai and before that Chitnis to various Collectors.

Mr. Branson reserved cross-examination of the witness until to-morrow, as he required copies of certain documents that had been put in.

Wamon Vishnu Date, Deputy Chitnis of Aundh in examination by Mr. Rao affirmed : In December 1905, I went on tour with the Karbhari. The Karbhari's Camp was at Kinee. I visited Nana Saheb on that occasion, the Karbhari having gone ahead to Aundh. In a conversation with Nana Saheb, he said to me that the Karbhari and other officials should now pull on well The Chief further said that we had prevented him from getting full powers. I replied that we had not done so, Nana Saheb then said I was a liar. He said he has come to learn from the Government Resolution and the Karbhari's report of the action taken against him by the State people. I started for Aundh the very day and told the Karbhari what Nana Saheb had said. I have been in service at Aundh for 15 years.

Cross-examination reserved till to-morrow.

Rango Ramchandra Rambhore said :—I have been working under the Chiefs of Aundh for the last 30 years. I am at present the Chitnis. I act as Sheristedar to the Chief in Revenue and Judicial matters. The Karbhari made a report regarding the release of certain prisoners on the accession of Nana Saheb. I first received the report and it was the one shown to me. Pirya and Bhasker's names appear in the list of prisoners in Aundh Jail. I took the report and the list of the prisoners to the Chief, who said he would look into the matter on his birthday. I took the report and the list again, to the Chief on his birthday. The Chief asked me whether there were any other prisoners fit to be released. I told him that those sentenced by the Political Agent could not be released and that there were five State prisoners from Aundh. The Chief enquired whether there was any objection to release Pirya. I told the Chief that as he was sentenced by the Court of Sessions and a dangerous criminal, he could not be let off. The Chief said that he did not wish to release Bhasker, but he did not wish him to have any work. I told this to the Karbhari, and the Kharbari said he would make Bhasker a convict-warder. An enquiry was made by the Thanadar regarding the escape from jail of Pirya. I produce the papers regarding the enquiry into Pirya's escape made by the Thanadar.

At this stage a discussion arose as to the admissibility of the Thanadar's report and it was not admitted by the Court. A Budget was prepared by the Chief in August or September last. The Budget shown to to me is the one. It is in the writing of Balku Ingle who was the personal clerk of the Chief. It was not the duty of Balku Ingle to prepare the Budget. He was merely a household servant. When the Budget came to me, there was nothing written in red. The Chief asked me to show the Budget at Aundh. The Karbhari did not approve of it. He said to me that some expenses had been curtailed, and that no provision was made for a guard at his Bungalow. I told this to Nana Saheb, and he asked me whether there was any guard at the Karbhari's house formerly. I told him that there never was a guard at the Karbhari's house before. The entry in red ink in the Budget was made by the Chief himself and it related to five men being provided as a guard at the Kharbari's ourgalow. I know Bhasker Purrobit who was the Private Secretary to the Chief Dada Saheb. He was Secretary for 1½ years and before that a karkoon for about 10 years. He used to live in the Wada, where Dada Saheb sometimes lived. Besides his karkoonship, Bhasker was a school-master at Satara and a tutor to Nana Saheb when Chief He is of Aundh. He had been convicted for criminal breach of trust. While Bhasker was ill Nana Saheb presented him on the 9th February with a cloth valued at 14 annas, while he was in jail.

Cross-examination reserved till to-morrow.

Sheoram Deshpande Deputy Karbhari at Aundh deposed :—I have been in Aundh for six or seven years. I supervise the Khadgi Department and Chief's house. Nana Saheb was installed on the *gadi* on 3rd November. I had some conversation with him in January 1906 about the Karbhari. The previous Budget was in for e up to end of May and a new Budget was prepared in June. The Chief said to me that former Karbharis had no guard, why should the present Karbhari have a guard. After that a draft Budget was prepared. The Chief thought that the State and private expenses were excessive according to the Budget.

In answer to Mr. Dayi Abaji Khare, the witness said in two cross-examinations that the draft Budget was sent to the Karbhari. There was no seal on the draft and no signature.

Moro Somnath the Jailor of Aundh prison said that he was Jailor in January and February 1906. Pirya Mang was in Jail and Bhasker too. After the installation of Nana Saheb, some prisoners were released but not Pirya and Bhasker. The latter was made a convict-warder. After his accession Nana Saheb lived in Kinee, and had been to Aundh only once. It was in February 1906 that he came to Aundh and the visitors book of the Jail shows when he came to the Jail. It was on 9th February. The Chief was accompanied by his personal attendants and the Chief constable. The Chief told witness not to give Bhasker any work, and that he should be given new clothing. Witness purchased the cloth from a Marwari, and sent the bill to the Treasury for payment. He had Bhasker's new clothing prepared for him ; he got the order from Bala Saheb. As there was Plague in Aundh, the prisoners were sent outside near some huts, less than a quarter of a mile from the town. Nana Saheb's camp was two miles away. While on a visit to the jail Nana Saheb passed a garden and saw some geese which he ordered to be sent to him. Pirya, the convict, was working in the garden. Witness told a prisoner named Krishna to fetch the geese and on his having done so, they were brought to the Chief by Pirya. Nana Saheb then ordered witness to send the geese with Pirya to his camp. Witness did so, ordering Krisana to go with Pirya. This was about 10 or 11 a.m. and Pirya and Krishna returned at about 1 o'clock. When he asked Krishna whether he had handed over the geese to the Chief, Krishna said "yes" and that Balku was sitting with the Chief. When I went to see the Chief about some grass witness saw Pirya, Balku and the Chief talking together. He questioned Pirya about speaking to the Chief and Pirya replied that he had made a request for his release; Pirya did not say anything more He gave this information to the Superintendent of the Jail. About 9 or 10 days after Pirya escaped from the Jail Bhasker would not give me any clue as to Pirya's escape, and after holding an enquiry Bhasker was reduced to a prisoner from warder. Pirya left his fetters behind in Jail. The rivets on the fetters were evidently broken by a stone or some sharp substance.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

SATARA, APRIL 6.

The Commission continued its sittings to-day when the cross-examination of Mr. Jacub Bapujee Israel, the State Karbhari was the most interesting feature of the proceedings.

Mr. Jacub Bapujee Israel, cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

Q.—You have always been on bad terms with the Chief—I have not been on cordial terms with him before he was Chief. He has always been on bad terms with me. He has always been angry with me.

Q.—Have *you* not been on bad terms with the Chief ?—Yes.

Q.—Have you not gone so far as to suggest that the Chief should be deposed ? Very nearly.

Q.—Did you and the Chief live at Kinhee after the installation ?—Yes. for a few days. Then I went on tour in December We were living in Kinhee till then. I then went on tour and returned in January and saw the Chief in that month at Kinhee.

Q.—Where was the conversation you had with the Chitnis ? In my office. Nobody was present in the office. I made no note of the conversation. I said nothing to the Deputy Chitnis.

Q.—During your office as Karbhari, you have had numerous disputes with the Chief which you referred to the Political Agent ?—Yes, several, not numerous. That was between January and October.

Q.—In all your references to the Political Agent you have not made a single mention of a plot against you ?—No.

Q.—Did you believe that when the Police guard was removed from your house, that they were removed for the purpose of enabling you to be killed ?—No, not at that time, but afterwards. I did not make any reference to the Political Agent about the guard being removed. A guard has always been at my place since I have been Karbhari and it has never been removed.

Q.—About this trial of prisoners at the jail, did the Chief exercise his powers to release persons, others than those mentioned by you ?—He released all those recommended by me and no others.

Q. You recommended Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 among the prisoners for release ? Yes.

Q—And in the case of No. 1 he had to be sent to the Political Agent ? Yes.

Q.—Neither Pirya nor Bhasker were convicted by the Political Agent ?—No.

Q.—The present Chief released Nos. 15 to 19 besides those you recommended ?—I cannot say till I see the papers.

Q.—Look at this Jail record, and you will find that the Chief did release 5 men and 1 woman besides those you re ommended ?—Yes, I see that. There was nothing to prevent the Chief from releasing Bhasker and Pirya if he chose. The place where the prisoners were removed was an open space where huts were erected. There are two tanks with a temple between in the garden. There is a made-up hedge of cut-up babul and brushwood round the garden. The hedge was about four feet high. There are two wooden gates to pass, fixed into the hedge. I don't remember whether the hedge is broken in some places.

Q.—Were you in Aundh when the Chief visited the Jail ?—No. I know nothing of the fact that the Chiefs of Aundh visit *Nagpura* fair.

Q.—How many warders were there in the prisoners' enclosure mentioned by you ?—Two, besides Bhasker.

Q.—Did you record correctly your reasons for appointing Bhasker as convict-warder ? I did not record them in the order that I appointed him convict-warder because the Chief had wished it. The reason why I appointed him warder was because one warder had to go officially I wrote this.

Q.—Do you mean by this that it was an official lie or what ? To whom did you officially write that order ?—To the Jailor. I told nobody but the Chitnis that I could make Bhaskar, a convict-warder if the Chief likes. That was on the date on which the order was written. I told the Chitnis to get the Chief's approval to get Bhasker made a convict-warder. This occurred in the bungalow where I was living in Kinhee. The Chief was in the village of Kinhee at the time—on the 24th January, I signed the order about Bhasker and sent it to the Chief to see. I made no note of my conversation with the Chitnis.

Q. :—Was there anybody else whom you would have appointed warder ?—I can't say. The work of the convict-warder is to do general work in the Jail and to escort and remain with prisoners when they are at work.

Q.—How many warders were there at that time ? One had gone, the other was going, and therefore there was only Bhasker ?—There was another warder besides Bhasker.

Q.—How many prisoners were in the Jail on the 24th January. There could not have been less than 30 or 35. They were employed in different places.

Q.—So, how could two warders be present at the different places where 30 or 35 prisoners are employed ?—Besides the convict-warders, there are paid warders to look after the prisoners.

Q.—Where is the Thanadar ? He is at Satara now. There is nothing to prevent the prosecution from calling him. He is a free agent here. He is not in jail.

Q.—Personally, have you any knowledge that Bhasker left the jail premises that day ?—No.

Q.—Now you say you ordered the Police to make enquiries regarding Pirya's whereabouts. To what Police ? I wrote to the Kundal Police, to the Khanapur Chief Constable and ordered the Aundh Police to find out.

Q.—Did you hear from Pirya while he was away. Did you receive a message from him.

Q.—Where did you see Govinda, the Sepoy ?—I saw him in my tent in Camp. Nobody was present where we had a conversation. The date was on 4th May. Nobody was with Govinda. I made no entry in my diary of the information Govinda gave me. I made no entry of having seen him. On that day I was making a village inspection. I would write things in my semi-private diary. Anything important I would enter in this diary.

Q.—Did you ask Govinda to make a statement—No, and I did not record his statement. I did not report to anybody the statement Govinda made to me, until I was examined by Mr. Arthur.

Q.—Who examined you before Mr. Arthur ?—Mr. Arthur examined me. But I may have told him certain things about which he did not examine me. I was examined twice. I don't know who suggested the second examination.

Q.—Did you volunteer to make a fresh statement ? No, I was called.

Q.—Didn't you find out that the Sonkira Patel was harbouring Pirya ?—No, I did not find out. I told Mr. Arthur that Ganu told me that Pirya was being sheltered at Somkina, but not that the Patel was harbouring him. I saw Ganu at my office in Aundh. This was after I had any interview with Govind. Nobody was present when Ganu saw me. The Chief Constable of Kundal told me that he was making enquiries in all the villages round Chinchni for Pirya and in Chinchni itself. In sending for the Sonkira Patel in August it was the first active step I took against Pirya.

Q.—What information did Ganu give you ?—Ganu said that Pirya was getting shelter at Sonkira and at Chinchni. I swear that he did not tell me that Pirya was getting shelter from the Patel at Sonkira. He did not suggest to me that the Sonkira Patel should be suspended. He did not suggest to me that if the Sonkira Patel and the Ramoshi were suspended, then Pirya would be caught. Ganu said that if they were told to catch Pirya, Pirya would be caught. I thought that Pirya was being harboured at Sonkira, and if the Patel exercised his influence Pirya would be caught.

Q.—Where is this Parsi friend, Dossabhoy Maneckjee, with whom you were staying in Satara ?—He is in Satara. When Ganu came to see me, Dossabhoy was not present in the house. It was between 1 and 2 p.m. when I saw him. I have heard that Ganpati was convicted of misappropriation of State property. Mr. Kalkar, the Magistrate, I have heard, convicted him.

Q.—You have said you saw Ganpati on the 26th October at your lodgings at Dossabhoy Maneckjee.—If those are the words in my statement, it must be correct. I made no note of the information Ganu gave me. I told Dossabhoy Maneckjee about the plot. I told the Collector what Ganpati told me 18 days after. The Collector did not take a note of what I said. Nobody was present. This was the first time I mentioned any thing to the Political Agent. I told the Political Agent that the relations between me and the Chief are getting very much strained. "I hear rumours that there is a plot against me, and that Pirya has been instigated to do harm to me," Ganpati Mang also told me the same thing.

Q.—Did the Political Agent ask you any questions ? He asked me whether I had made arrangements to protect myself. I said yes, I keep a loaded revolver on my person. No note of this interview was made by Mr. Arthur and nothing else passed between us. On the 5th of March I made a statement. I did not tell the Political Agent about the plot because it was very indefinite and I thought Mr. Wallinger might find out something definite.

Q.—Then Mr. Arthur knew as much about the plot on the 13th Nov.—Yes.

Q.—Can you explain now how is it that on 30th November the Collector wrote and said to you "you don't say what the plot is."—At that time I did not disclose the whole plot to Mr. Arthur.

Q.—Did you write to the Chief recommending him to give a special reward to the Sonkira Patel, a special reward for arresting Pirya—Yes.

Q.—You did not do it as a joke did you ? Not at all.

Q.—Why did you not report to the Collector which information you had received ? I did not get any definite information. I waited for Pirya to be caught.

Q.—In the meantime Pirya might have killed you ? Did you not quite believe what Ganpati and Govinda told me ? I thought if Pirya was caught everything about the plot would be known.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Arthur that you were anxious about your life on 5th March ?—That was not quite definite.

Q.—You saw Pirya on the 18th November 1906. Was anybody present ?—I think Bala Saheb was with me. Bala Saheb is the Chief's uncle.

Q.—Bala Saheb is the candidate for the Aundh Chiefship, is he not, after you have succeeded in deposing the present Chief ?—I am not going to try to get any one to succeed. I did not take note of what Pirya said to me in the Jail.

Q.—What did you mean in "referring to an informant" when writing to Mr. Arthur ?—Pirya. Nobody heard what Pirya said to me.

Q.—Tell us what Pirya said to you ?—Yes. I asked Pirya how he had run away. I said there was no harm to tell the truth. It was good to tell the truth.

Q.—Why was it good to tell the truth ?—It is a general maxium (laughter). Pirya said he would come to me at my bungalow and tell me all. He was brought to my bungalow, being escorted by somebody (whom I don't know).

Q.—Did you tell the Jailor to send him ?—Yes.

Q.—Have you the right to order prisoners to be sent to your Bungalow ? Yes, I have. At the interview between myself and Pirya, Pirya said some time after the prisoners were let off in honour of the birthday of the Chief, Kassam Havildar and Balku came and saw him in the garden. They said the Chief was willing to let him off but the Karbari would not agree. Then he said that Kassam and Balku said if you agree to do something we want you to do, we will arrange to get you let off. Then Pirya said I agree. Balku and Kassam said : "When you are let off, collect some men and commit a dacoity at the Karbari's house and cut off his hands and feet, and kill him." Pirya said he agreed, Kassam and Balku said : you will get a reward for it. Then Kassam and Balku went away and some days after that the Chief came to Aundh to his camp. One morning the Chief visited the Jail. He told me that the pair of geese in the tank should be brought to him. Convict warder Krishna took out the pair. Pirya was there. The Chief said : Bring these geese to the *mula*, Krishna and Pirya went with the geese. Krishna was told to stand aside and Balku pointed out Pirya to the Chief. Pirya was taken inside the tent and the Chief [illegible] you a reward," Pirya agreed, and then Krishna and Pirya went back to the Jail. Some days after this Kassim came alone to the Jail garden and told Pirya in the presence of Bhasker that it was not possible to let you off." "You must run away and do as Bhasker will tell you." Then Bhasker filed off the rivets on his chains and in the evening, he ran away. That is the substance of what Balku told me.

Q.—Did you tell Bir Arthur that when the guards went to warm themselves outside the huts Pirya escaped ? Yes Pirya got away without attracting anybody's attention.

Q.—Where was your interview with Mr. Wallinger ? At Karad. Nobody was present.

Q.—Why did you go to see him ?—It was a casual visit. Our conversation was quite casual at first, and in the course of conversation I told him I was afraid that there was a plot to injure me seriously, and that I have been informed that Pirya, Balku and Sitaram Kulkarni had made a plot to injure me seriously.

Q.—Now, who gave you that information ?—I said so on Govinda's information.

Q.—What did Mr. Wallinger tell you ?—He said that I should get himself transferred.

Q.—Isn't it the fact that Mr. Wallinger did not give you any particulars of the information he had received? I don't remember. I did not ask Mr. Wallinger to take any steps. Chinchni is in British territory. Mr. Wallinger did not ask me a single question, but he took a note. I don't know what he noted.

Q.—Where you live at Aundh, is that where the Account Office is ?—Yes, there was a guard at the house before the Account Office was built.

Q.—When the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* was there any money in the Treasury ?—The Treasury was empty rather.

Q.—In view of this fact, did not the Chief propose to cut down the expenses. He did not tell me anything.

By Mr. Abajee Khare.—Budgets were usually prepared in May, and during the time I was Kharbari, I always prepared drafts of Budgets until the installation of the present Chief. Dada Saheb never made any drafts of Budgets. I was told to make the drafts for the Budget for 1906-1907. The Chief told me to do this in August. I did not make any draft in January. I did not send the draft to the Chief in January. The Chief sent me a draft in January because the Treasury was empty. I was not told the objects and reasons for making the Budget at that time. I am quite sure that Bapu Saheb's last marriage was contemplated at the time. Bhao Saheb is the brother of Nana Saheb. I have seen some of the Budgets prepared in Srinvasrao's time. I cannot say that the guards were increased during Dada Saheb's time. I am certain that Government did not make unfavourable remarks on the financial condition of the State during Dada Saheb's time—no strictures were passed in May 1906, but Government said that more care might be taken in regard to the State's finances. I have got the Budget prepared by Nana Saheb. The Budget was not adopted. There was no Budget adopted in Bala Saheb's time. The Khandji (private expenses) are budgetted at Rs. 45,000. The Budget makes provision for the payment of private debts. In Dada Saheb's time, provision was made for the payment of State debts. The present Chief proposed to reduce the salary of the Deputy Chitnis. With this I disagreed. I do not know if the Chief wished to remove the Chitnis from my office. There was a guard for the Chief's house, just as I had one for my house.

Mr. Logan thought the cross-examination was rather remote, and had very little if any at all, on the charge against the Chief. The question all along was, he said, whether the guard was reduced for the sake of economy or in order to expose the Kharbari to attack. Mr. Khare ceased his cross-examination on this point.

By Mr. Khare.—The Chief had an interview with Mr. Gibb, the Commissioner, in March 1906, at Karegaon.

Q.—After the interview did the Commissioner tell you to apologise to the Chief for what you had done against him ? No.

Q.—Did not the Collector tell you to apologise ? No. But the Collector told me to take the Account Papers to show them to the Chief in connection with the private debts of the Chief. I was not very angry because I was not admitted at the interview.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao :—I did not bear any ill-will to the Chief either before or his accession. There was no necessity to make any reference to the Political Agent in my official communications about the plot. When I used the word "definite," in my communication to Mr. Arthur, I meant that as soon as I learnt the facts of the plot definitely from Pirya himself.

Q.—Why did you not complain to the Political Agent about the Chief's intention to deprive you of your guard ?—I did not think at the time that the reduction of the guard was meant to deprive me of my protection. One of the six prisoners, who were released by the Chief on his own motion, one was a woman whose time had expired. The reason for releasing the other five prisoners was because they had nearly done their time, and all were undergoing imprisonment in default of fine. It was not usual for me to make notes of conversations I have with people. The Chief proposed to reduce the salaries of the whole of the servants of the State, except myself as my services were lent by Government.

Q.—If Nana Saheb is deposed, who will succeed to the *Gadi* ?—Bhao Saheb, his younger brother, in preference to his Uncle Bala Saheb.

By Mr. Logan.—If the Chief had recommended the release of Bhasker and Pirya, I would have objected to it, and referred the matter to the Political Agent as Pirya was a dangerous criminal, and it would not have been in the interests of the State to release Bhasker.

By Mr. Logan.—I do not know if there is any order of the Government to the effect that in any case of any disagreement any matter between myself and the Chief it

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather man sent us quite a different sample of weather this week. Last week there was no wind at all, this week there was too much to be pleasant as several skippers found. As a matter of fact the breeze was not very strong but it came along in a series of heavy gusts that were rather discomforting to the smaller boats and were trying gear. Everyone was glad to see four starters for the A Class race, Isca putting in an appearance for once in a way. The start was a good one except for Isca's part, she being in trouble with her sobstay just before the gun and being a bit late in consequence. By way of variety the Class were trying a new course and started with a long reach up to the buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island. Melody kept out from the shore, which looked the best course, but as a matter of fact both wind and tide were better in shore. Sapphire carried her jackyarder which she would have been better without in the puffs while Melody was for once in a way content with a jibheader. Sapphire did well on the reach and so did Tarquoise, the latter being second at the top buoy. It was a jibe round and Tarquoise had no luck at all, fouling the buoy as she rounded. She should have gone home or at any rate turned out of the race but she kept on till the finish and was consequently wrongly reported as a prize winner.

The next leg was a long run down to North Karanja buoy. Sapphire set a small spinnaker and increased her lead slightly. Isca carried away her spinnaker guy on the way down, much to the surprise of one of our Aryan brethren who was keeping the boom down by sitting on it and found himself converted suddenly into a projectile, being shot into the jib like a stone from a sling. Fortunately he succeeded in regaining the deck without taking a sea trip, so all were happy and contented. At North Karanja, Sapphire had four minutes lead of Melody and double that of Isca as she luffed round for the beat up to the P. & O. buoy off Cross Island. The breeze was still coming in vicious squalls and she wisely took in her jackyarder and went all the better for it. Halfway across she carried away the tack of her jib but soon repaired damages.

Melody put in very good work on the beat and had lost nothing on Sapphire as they bore round for home. Isca had dropped astern but was still well in the running. It was a broad reach home and Sapphire and Melody both ran up jibheaders and set balloon canvas. Sapphire began to draw away at a great pace but the distance was not sufficient to allow of her wiping off all she had to give to Melody. The latter had been sailing wonderfully well all through considering that the weather was dead against her, and won with a couple of minutes to spare. Isca was not far out and made a stylish finish, every hand on board being apparently hard at work at something or other as she rounded the schooner. We wish her better luck next time.

The B Class was sadly reduced, only four turning out. Yellow Peril's skipper has gone Home and we hear that Pixie will not race again this season; a most serious loss to the Class as she has been raced hard and regularly all the season and her finishes with Trixie have been magnificent. The whole of the yachting community will be sorry if they do not see her owner's flag again soon. Erin had the best of the start and kept in shore on the reach up, scoring thereby off Trixie out further in the channel. Erin had about a length clear from Trixie as they jibed round the W. N. W. buoy and set spinnakers for the run to North Karanja. Sayonara was third with Mannikin last. Trixie had got down her Jackyarder on the reach but set it again on the run, while Erin stuck to hers all through. Erin kept her lead and was first round, with Trixie close on her heels. Trixie got down her jackyarder again and began to make up on the leader. It was a close fetch home and Trixie went well, slowly passing Erin and having about a length in hand when she went about for the line. Unfortunately for her she miscalculated and could not clear the schooner, having to go about again almost on the line, letting Erin through. In any case Erin would have won as she was getting time from Trixie. Sayonara was third and Mannikin last.

The small boat race was decidedly a remarkable one. The discrepancy between boats entering and finishing was distinctly out of the common, eight boats entering and only two crossing the finishing line, Six actually started, Jean and Midget being absentees. Coralie and Lapwing had the best of a straggling start and all except Meg set spinnakers for the run to the first mark. Coralie kept her lead and was first to jibe round with Tomtit second. Tomtit made a heavy jibe of it and so did Lapwing, rounding just behind Clutha. Clutha had torn her spinnaker but nevertheless was running fast. Maud and Meg came round close together and things began to happen. Maud turned rather wide and executed a copper bottomed, treble milled jibe which ended in a wild charge for the mark-boat to the terror of its occupants. She shied off at the last moment and only fouled it slightly and then proceeded sadly to haul down her flag and make for home. Meg gave up at the same time, her skipper who was hardly out of his sick bed finding the squally weather too much for him. The four left in dug out for Middle Ground buoy, Coralie and Tomtit indulging in a luffing match en route. Coralie was first round with Tomtit second and Clutha third, Lapwing being last. It was a fetch in and Tomtit screwed ahead of Coralie with some difficulty. Clutha and Lapwing were suffering from want of live ballast but were sailing a splendid race together, of which Clutha was getting the best. The jibe round the schooner was safely negotiated and all squared away again for the fatal mark-boat, Clutha was mending her spinnaker on the way but seemed to go just as well without it, Lapwing failing to catch her. Tomtit did another heavy jibe and this time wrenched the head of her rudder right off, retiring disabled. Coralie was now left in the lead going like a steamer, with a good heavy crew on board keeping her standing up to the squalls that were laying out Clutha and Lapwing. On the fetch up from Middle Ground buoy, Lapwing improved her speed a little and tried to get through Clutha's lee. She could not clear her wind before they reached the schooner and the two rounded close together some distance astern of Coralie. On the run down, Clutha set her repaired spinnaker which promptly split all the way down. Lapwing began to overhaul her and drew level halfway down, getting clear before reaching the buoy. Coralie looked as if she was going to have everything her own way till she suddenly headed for home after apparently safely jibing round the mark-boat. It afterwards transpired that she had followed Maud's example and smitten it. Clutha and Lapwing were now left alone in their glory and happy in the thought that there was a first prize waiting for each of them if they could only get home safely. Clutha had been ahead for two rounds but Lapwing had passed her on the third and was just ahead as they luffed round Middle Ground buoy for home.

Clutha did her best but could not catch Lapwing, the latter crossing the line with a short lead and winning a most unexpected Class prize. Clutha won the first Handicap prize and there was no one else to win any other. Next week the Royal Engineer yachtsmen of Bombay are giving a cup to be raced for by all the yachts who have been sailing this season and we hope to see a record entry. The usual class races will be sailed at the same time, a special handicap being worked out for the cup.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 2-0 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. H M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 30	5 7 28	1 37 28
Turquoise...	5 18	Mr F J Preston	3 30	5 11 15	1 35 15
Melody ...	9 42	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 15 16	1 35 34
Isca	14 8	H L Cleaver	3 30	5 25 43	1 41 55

Course: No Special = 1946 miles—1st Prize won by Melody and 2nd Prize won by Turquoise. Saves entrance Fee. Wind N. N. W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. H M	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	Scr	Mr C D W Bomberger	3 45	5 12 11	1 27 11
Mannikin...	5 15	Officers R A	3 45	5 20 12	1 29 57
Erin	2 15	Mr R H Ireland	3 45	5 12 4	1 24 49
Sayonara..	Scr	Mr A. Erichson and A L Whitell	3 45	5 16 29	1 31 29

Course: No Special = 996 miles—1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Trixie. Saves entrance Fee. Wind N. N. W. Strength Fresh. Time limit—

2 AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. H M	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth	4 0	Gave up	
Lapwing...	2 18	Mr R S J Gillespie	4 0	5 13 5	1 9 47
Maud	6 48	Officers R F.....	4 0	Gave up	
Midget ..	5 17	Officers R A	4 0	Did not Start	
Coralie ..	6 12	Mr R T Watson..	4 0	Gave up	
Meg.....	Scr	Mr O H Hayes....	4 0	Do	
Jean	5 12	Mr C H Rocleau and Major Lee,1/4	4 0	Did not Start	
Clutha....	8 48	Mr J J Welch....	4 0	5 18 10	1 5 34

Course: No 2 reversed 3 times round = 87 miles—1st Prize won by Clutha and 2nd Prize won by Lapwing. Wind N. N. W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Bombay Racing Season.

REMINISCENCES.

It is with a measure of just pride and satisfaction that the executive of the W. I. T. C. can now look back upon the Bombay Season, 1906-07. The increased stakes during the big meeting in February and through out the extras have had their effect and the object of every Turf Club has been achieved in securing very large entries in an increasing number of different interests.

The sensational disclosures in Calcutta were a nine days' wonder, and the twenty meetings we have enjoyed had been of a remarkably clean and smooth-running description. Accidents have been very few, and of such a nature that, were a meeting held to-morrow, it would not be their injuries that would prevent all those who have been in the pig skin this year accepting mounts. The "Carpet" has not suffered much from wear, and the only event at all sensational has been the latest—the objection against Court-Martial. The sword of Damocles has been hanging now for over a week and the decision is awaited with no little excitement. To return to my subject, we have indeed made great strides this year in the matter of "class" which the money owners now-a-days lay out for the importation of the best procurable from Home and Down under. I was once asked if I thought the racers in India as good as those in England, and though one had to laugh at the time, this will not be such a ridiculous question if the popularity and importance of racing in India continues proportionately improving as it has done in the past year or two. The Viceroy's Cup is, of course, a *bonne bouche* we can dangle before the eyes of the enterprising speculator in horse flesh, but it is just as much the all-round excellence of the sport obtainable both in Calcutta and in Bombay that stands as an inducement. The greater the success, the more the work and anxiety, and it is to be regretted that a few words in print is the only way I have of expressing thanks, which is echoed by all sporting Mahaluxmites, to the officials of the W. I. T. C. Mr. Cecil Gray and his Stewards have once more come out with flying colours and the tact with which they despatch any difficulties that arise has gained for them the confidence with the public so essential to the welfare of racing. We are provided with sport of the best description, but how many of us stop to consider the responsibilities of those who serve it up. Cavil as some may, there is no getting away from the satisfactory handicapping of Mr. Cursetjee which has at times beaten the clever brigade hopelessly. There can be no doubt that the most thankless of any post is that of Starter which has been once more so successfully carried out by M. O. Gorman. He has exercised the greatest patience, though getting them away well to time, and considering the unruliness of many of the big fields, has throughout effected starts which give satisfaction to all concerned. Turning to the horses engaged, the exit of the C. B. class excepted, the most noteworthy fact was the lack of high class stayers. This was apparent in the Byculla Club Cup when the handicapper put top and bottom weight as far apart in weight as possible and yet not sufficiently so. Bullark and Fitzgraton stood out by themselves and, with the Cup winner not himself, Bullark could not have done more than he did in this and the Grand Western—the only time he was asked—and many consider him the best horse in India. This remains to be seen, but one thing is certain that, if Tom Scott and Robinson are successful in what they have gone to Australia for and the English horse, brought out are fit, the Viceroy's Cup of 1907 will take an exceptional amount of winning. Amongst the sprinters the great Kiliua has found a better, though he remains the great horse he was in Poona. Sermon it was, the typical English chestnut, who come to squash the pick of the bunch and it was admittedly a treat to see him fly past the Stand as though out for a preliminary canter. Giving such recognised performers as Saloon and Presbyterian over two stone, he annexed the Exeter Plate of seven furlongs in 1 min. 27½ secs., and then coming out again a bit too soon and beyond his distance he failed in the Grand Western, giving Bullark 10 lbs. His third and last outing, however, would have seen him a certain winner in the Mansfield Plate of six furlongs but for a bad run. He came very wide and late, but in a finish such as we have never seen equalled for its speed in India, dead-heated with Manlock, whom he gave 1st 9 lbs in 1 min. 13 secs.

Beyond that some extraordinary reversals of form were seen, there is not much to be said about the Pony Class beyond the appearance of the somewhat exceptional sight of a grey. So disappointing was she at first that when she eventually won, she was not as hot a favourite as she had been. Her win came in the Innovation Plate which she won cantering in the remarkably fine time of 1 min 29 3/5 secs. The only consistent ones in this class throughout the season seem to have been Comebaek, Koko and Gun Metal.

Turning to the Arabs, we still see amongst the best stayers, Precious, and Hampstead, led amongst the best of them. The first-named, a marvellous animal, from seven to ten furlongs, the second always dangerous though still a terror at the gate and Eed not brilliant but game and consistent, and in this he is like young Kohincor, who came on in Poona, and Soheil, who has improved and is still likely to, this year with his great time of foot. Skylark and Moorced are the disappointments, but it was a matter of considerable surprise to all but the stable itself to see the Army Cup winner, Dilerjung, stay so well in the Turf Club Cup and he should do well over a mile with his speed.

Despite the fact that he went clean off about at the big meeting time, Boy Middleton since his rest shows that he still remains champion of his distance, whereas his stable companion Vedas has now showed himself game, as I have always contended, and should turn into a really high class sprinter. Hermit, Mint, Rose, Ashroff, &c., remain amongst the front batch but Little Joker finds the years tell as they go by. The most promising of last year's new ponies, Creditor, after a long rest, came out again and in securing a basket in first class company, has borne out the hopes entertained about him.

So unreliable has been the form of the majority of the new ponies that one does not care to commit one's self too much in foretelling the future some of them have before them. One can, however, be safe in saying that we have successfully come to a conclusion about the pick of the basket over long and short distances, and these are Commander and Spearmint, respectively. That shrewd Judge, Tom Scott, made no mistake in securing the former for H. H. of Patiala and the price paid, though big, would be a flea-bite to the money it would require to buy him now. The latter gradually ran himself into form till now, over six furlongs or thereabouts, a brilliant future is assured for him.

Some of the best we have seen have been judiciously reached and not run off their legs but from what we saw we may depend upon Squire, Madras, Hurdas and Yatim doing well over a longish race, and Sirree, Scipio, Deenar, Salanic, Rajput, and Maharaja over shorter sprints. It will be most interesting to see how these new ponies turn out when they run a few months hence in Poona.

The days are over when the Native Jockey makes way for the European during a race, and it cannot come as a great shock to hear that one of these comes out second on the list of Winning Jockeys for the Season. F. Williams, though he left before the Extras were over, is first, but only by a very small margin from Heeroo. They both ride for the same stable whose success, consequently, may be imagined The styles of the two are a great contrast and the former with his American seat is a capital judge of pace, whereas the latter uses his whip and rides a finish in a manner equalled by few. Amea has religiously stuck to Bombay throughout, and an adept at mat hing any chances that come his way of going the shortest way round, is third by very few. The other two native lads are well up, and deservedly so, Oomerkhan a very strong finisher and Kamad about the best light weight we have. Vining has ridden with some success with others who only came to Bombay late such as Melsom, Hoyt, &c.

REX.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 141· 4 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	23,000	....	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	163	....	191
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	37,862	2,02,373	261	2,40,496
Total for 9 weeks	41,862	2,25,373	261	2,67,496
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,974	25,034	250	32,267
Per mile of Railway do.	50	177	2	229
Total to corresponding date do.	49,14	2,03,773	1,572	3,44,739
Decrease for the week.....			Rs.	5,267
Do. do.			..	77,243

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

KISMET.

A book on the Russo-Japanese War, published by an Italian witness the other day, told us with what indifference the soldiers, after a few experiences, regarded the chance of being shot. The Boer war taught similar lessons. Wellington, speaking of his Waterloo army, said that the boys fought as well as the veterans, that a man who has not borne the publishment of a battlefield goes into the fight with even greater spirit than the veteran. In spite of this, however, it is the veteran whom the general prefers to command. The man high placed in life, against whom the hand of the would-be assassin is often directed, becomes like the veteran soldier who has been often under fire. Again and again we are told that in an attempt to assassinate the intended victim is the calmest of the throng. The men of Bulgaria count the cost of public service, and coolly take the risk, as Petkoff, Stambuloff, and Beltcheff took it. Smaller men have the same spirit. Soon after Beltcheff's death Stambuloff with infinite difficulty, puzzled out a plot against Dr. Vulkovitch, a Bulgarian representative at Constantinople. Vulkovitch was warned. "What is to be will be," he said, and refused to adopt precautions. Soon afterwards he fell dead in the street with a knife between his shoulders.

AS IT IS WRITTEN.

The son of the soil who wanted to know at a meeting the other night something about the "be-brides" deserves forgiveness for the fun of the thing, though he ought to have learned the pronunciation of the name from the existence of Hebrides nearer home than the New. Unless he called all natives "niggers," the word "aborigine" might present similar difficulties to the same tripping tongue. We all have our difficulties with names. Scores of them we avoid mentioning if possible and, seeing them in print, look upon them as symbols rather than as anything to be pronounced. Even the traveller, who, often enough, has to give a territory its written title for the map, is fogged by the spelling of place-names. Thus there was a man, quite an experienced traveller, who puzzled his friends repeatedly by his references to "My rat." Listeners could not imagine to what he was referring, until some one had the good luck to discover that he spelt his Meerut "Mirat," and so pronounced it.

CHILD MURDERERS.

The youth who has confessed to murdering a fellow-servant no a Cheshire farmis of an age at whi h boys often go wrong. Herbert Spencer at the same period of life might, under provocation, have become a wastrel. There is a strain of primal savagery left in most males, though it does not crop out at the same time in every one. A Liverpool jury a few years ago had to decide an appalling case. Two boys, aged respectively nine and eight years, had murdered a playmate. They first decoyed him into an unfinished building, which, lacking a roof had permitted water to collect to a considerable depth in the cellar. Floating on this was a plank, which they persuaded the little fellow to mount. They pushed him into the water several times, stripped him of his clothes, pushed him in again, then finally held his head under for five minutes to make quite sure that he was dead. They parted his garments between them, and went home happy. All that the jury could do was to find that the children were not responsible for their actions, and declare them not guilty of murder.

AFTER LUNCH AND BEFORE.

Cases occasionally come before the Courts in whi h no such serious problem is presented, but in which unexpected difficulties still arise. One such was at an assize in the North some years ago, where a very distinguished judge, now dead, presided. The facts were as simple as A. B. C. The prisoner, a hot-blooded foreigner, annoyed at being reproved by his master for bad work, had picked up a piece of metal and thumped that master over the head until he almost knocked out his brains. He was indicted for unlawfully wounding. His lordship had just lunched when the case came on, and had returned to the Bench at peace with all the world. And, having to sentence the prisoner, he showed the greatest perplexity and distress. He had never had a more painful or difficult case. He crept a little, and put the man back for consideration of his sentence. Next morning, the first man called was the metalswinger. There were no tears from the Bench this time. "You have very properly been found guilty of a most wanton assault," said his lordship, "which might have been attended by the most serious results. I have no hesitation in sentencing you to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour."

A STAIN ON OUR FLAG.

The destruction of the Jena, following so soon upon the wreck of the Berlin, leaves just one throught for thankfulness—that nothing which heroism and self-sacrifice could achieve for the rescue of the victims was left undone. That, of course, is taken for granted where British seamen are concerned, but here and there in our story of life on the sea there has been the exception to prove the rule. Within the memory of men of middle age there occurred a tragedy off Yokohama which made Englishmen hot with shame. A British steamer ran down the American war vessel "Oneida." The latter went down stern first in twenty fathoms of water with 150 officers and men on board. Before she sank she fired signals of distress, and loudly hailed the other. "Ship ahoy, stand by. You're going down." But the Englishmen passed on. The signals of distress were heard twenty miles away, but the men on board the steamer said that they did not hear them or detect the appeals of the doomed men crying for assistance. Only sixty of the Americans were saved. An American court of inquiry found the English captain to blame beyond excuse. His certificate was suspended for six months, and the Board of Trade, appealed to, were not specially severe in declaring that the sentence of suspension was inadequate to the gravity of the offence.

MYTHICAL MILLIONS.

The story which the world is hearing of the great store of jewels in the Persian Royal Treasury has probably lost nothing in the telling. The Humberts are not the only people in the world to whose advantage it has been to tell of fabulous wealth hidden from the public eye but accessible to its owners. Crown jewels might be regarded as acceptable security for loans. When the late Shah succeeded his father the story ran throughout the world that he had inherited vast wealth Foreign correspondents were able to say that the murdered ruler had left four millions sterling, stowed away in chests in the treasure house of the royal palace. The opening of the Humbert safe was not attended by greater disappointment than the opening of these. Instead of four millions in cash the Shah had left enormous debts. His son was penniless for the time being. He had not enough merely to pay the current expenses of the Court and the salaries of servants to say nothing of the amounts due to officials of the State.

BAITING.

A case in the Courts of which we are to hear more recalls a story with a happier issue. Thomas Coutts, when his bank was not the great power which it has since become, heard one night at dinner from another banker that a certain nobleman had asked and been refused a loan of £30,000. Coutts either knew more than the man who had declined, or was pre ared to risk it, for that night after dinner he went round to the house of the nobleman and said to his steward, "Tell his lordship that if he calls on me in the morning he may have what he requires." The nobleman did call, and was accommodated, merely upon his note of hand. "I will retain only £10,000," he said: "With the other you will be pleased to open an account in my name." Within a few months the new depositor, an estate in the meantime having been sold, had £200,000 to his credit with Coutts, and had introduced to him several wealthy clients, and had so favourably reported of him that George III. opened an account with him.

COSTLY SPLEEN.

The banker had to learn, however, that if the King approved generosity to his friends, he could not tolerate the extension of the same friendly spirit to all men. He learned that Coutts was reported to have advanced Sir Francis Burdett £100,000 towards his election expenses. He sent for the banker, and asked if this dreadful thing were true. It was. The King immediately closed his account with Coutts, and transferred it to a Windsor banker. The latter made such good use of his Majesty's money that when he failed the King was quite a considerable creditor. If the King's money went from Coutt's, the King's secrets did not. In a certain safe, together with documents damning enough to have hanged half a hundred men when capital punishment was more common, were certificates and other instruments which if published, would have given the lie to the King and his Ministers and have made the Georges as contemptible in the eyes of their contemporaries as they have become in the eyes of posterity.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RENAISSANCE EMBROIDERY.

Renaissance embroidery is another revival, that is a very delightful addition to a conventional gown, and will make an ordinary gown into a very handsome one. Boots and shoes are becoming most absurd and absolutely a deformity so out of all proportion are they; I am speaking in this instance of the Parisian chaussures, having had my attention particularly attracted thereto, by several friends who had just returned from the gay city with these atrocities. The feet are twice the usual length, and so flat that they make you wonder how the toes can find room inside without the wearer suffering agonies; and these, I was informed, were only moderate.

NEW MOTOR COAT.

The latest thing in spring motor coats is very simple except for the multiplicity of its pockets, wherein lies the novel feature. It is of white blanket frieze, and has each side of the skirt pockets, square in shape, within pockets; the sleeves are finished also at the cuffs with the same style of pockets. These all button with square flaps. Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, are showing this particular model. Amongst the other new wraps to be seen here were some very charming mantles. A silver-grey fine cloth long cape, with an inner waistcoat of embroidered black satin, which by means of two satin ends fastened into the waist. A deep Vandyked collar of grey silk cut out and appliqued on net, and finished with French knots. Another in pastel blue cloth, with tinted lace insertions and Japanese collar and sleeve effects. This had narrow, flat piping and tassles of black velvet. An opera wrap in ivory cloth, beautifully trimmed with heavy guipure, was lined with painted chiffon, all accordion-pleated and full puffings all round the edge.

MODEL COSTUMES.

Here were also some exquisite model costumes—one that was particularly chic was in blue and white stripes—the skirt in large double box-pleats, which fell of themselves most gracefully. The skirt had a crossway fold of the stripe at the hem, and above this a dark blue fold of taffetas, with at intervals an upright rounded tab of blue, surrounded by knife-pleated taffetas which was carried round the folds of the skirt also. The blue cloth cloth had the sloping shoulder and Japanese sleeve, from which fell the striped inner sleeve. The bolero was bordered with the same trimming as on the skirt, and had a tiny gilet of coral-pink velvet, embroidered in gold.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Cambridge Eight Victorious.

WIN BY FOUR-AND-A-HALF LENGTHS.

Few persons expected that Saturday (March 16th) would yield the best type of weather for the Boat Race. For one thing, on the previous night storms had been frequent heavy, blustering showers of rain sweeping through the streets, leaving always behind them a sense of oncoming storm. For another, when daylight came the sky was as heavy as lead the wind at times freshened to a half gale, and before noon arrived several showers broke over the river and made pathetic havoc of the flags and bunting that had been hung out at the most popular points.

Another fact militated strongly against the popular interest in the event. For several days previous the learned amongst the waterside prophets and the unlearned had united in declaring that the contest could not admit of any difference in speculation as to its ultimate issue. There was only one side that could win, and that side was Cambridge, and the only difficulty for any expert with a proper sense of his own importance was to decide the extent of the victory and to enumerate all the points of this crew's physical superiority and skill.

Indeed, some experts went so far as to say that after two minutes rowing Oxford would not see Cambridge again until the happy reunion at the winning post.

GIFT OF THREE LENGTHS.

There was at Putney a large rowd of Old Blues at the London and Leander Clubs, and great interest was taken in the proceedings when Johnstone, the Cambridge president, spun up the coin and Bucknall called "heads." It fell so, and Oxford had won the toss. The Dark Blue president decided to wait for a while before selecting the station, but with the wind S. S. W., there was little doubt about his eventually choosing Surrey, and this he decided upon.

The Surrey station, in the opinion of experienced oarsmen, was worth three lengths on the day.

At 2-54 Oxford embarked and paddled down to the starting point. Their form was noted jealously by those who had not had the advantage of seeing them at practice. The journalists gathered on the Press boats, "The Timmy" and "The Lottie" agreed that they had plenty of style and a good stroke, but when Cambridge put out all were profoundly conscious of a striking difference between the rival crews, and that difference was all in favour of Cambridge. "This is really a marvellous crew that Cambridge have got together," said one enthusiast. "There has never been any one exactly up to its standard at any time in the history of the boat race. Given an ordinary crew against it Oxford would really make a very fine fight for it, but as it is—" he shook his head and lapsed gloomily into silence. It was obvious his heart was with Oxford—he could not control that—but his brain was subject to reason, and his brain told him Cambridge must win.

THE START.

Four minutes and a-half late the word was given to go. It had been thought that the wind might hold up the tide, and the start would have been much later than that, but although the wind was not the coveted east by north, there was a good stiff current running, and plenty of water, and a most excellent start was effected. The popular delusion that Cambridge were going to steer steadily away from their rivals at the very contest was quickly broken up. Oxford, in their way, started quite as cleverly as Cambridge did, and for two or three minutes there was a grim struggle for leadership, into which Gladstone and his men put all that they knew, and all that they had. It was not their fault that, when the first mile was covered Cambridge were a length ahead. They were outclassed—and probably they knew it—but then began the most wonderful thing of all. Gladstone and his men settled down grimly to row the course for all they were worth. They never got flurried—they were unexcited—but they hung on to their work with every ounce of force and every bit of skill that they had.

RACE OVER AT HAMMERSMITH.

The Light Blues passed Harrod's in 5 min. 47sec., after which they went further away, and passed under Hammersmith Bridge three lengths in front, their time being 7 min. 15 sec.—only 4 sec. slower than the best time ever accomplished in the race, by the famous Cambridge crew of 1900.

So far the conditions for going had been excellent, but now they changed for the worse, for the wind off the Surrey shore churned up the water all the way to Barnes, causing the boats to labour. This put an end to all idea of a record.

The Cantab's three lengths' lead was a great advantage, for Boyle shot his boat right in front of Oxford, and gained all the shelter that really belonged to the crew that had won the Surrey station.

It was risking a foul, but by this time it was obvious that Cambridge had matters all their own way.

Gladstone, whose gallant spurt at this point was quite the best feature of the race, hit his rate up to 35, and by these means managed to draw up. For a moment it was exciting, as many thought Oxford would get close enough to beat Cambridge on a foul, but Stuart had but to call upon his men for a minute at 34 to make the distance between the boats even greater than it was before.

GOOD STEERING.

At the bottom of Chiswick Eyot Gladstone again made an effort to get up, but without avail, and when the leaders passed Chiswick Steps, in 13min. 4sec., there were two and a half lengths between the boats.

Boyle here made a highly satisfactory "shoot" across the river, and along the Duke's Meadows he at once found a little protection from the "white caps" caused by the wind.

THE CREWS.

The following were the crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.

		st.	lbs.
	A. B Close-Brooks First Trinity, bow	11	0
sg	J. H. F. Benham Jesus	12	5½
*3.	H. M. Goldsmith Jesus	12	6
4.	J. S. Born First Trinity	12	9½
5.	A. G. Baynes First Trinity	14	0
*†6.	R. O. Johnstone Third Trinity	13	3
*7.	E. W. Powell Third Trinity	11	6
*	D. C. R. Stuart Trinity Hall, stroke	11	1
	R. Heyle Trinity Hall, cox	8	10

* Rowed against Oxford in 1906; † against Oxford in 1905; ‡ against Oxford in 1904. All but R. W. Powell and J. S. Born rowed against Harvard last summer.

OXFORD.

		st.	lbs.
	W. T. Henzl Balliol, bow	11	0
†2.	H. C. Bucknall Merton	11	8
3.	G. R. Hope Christ Church	12	13
4.	R. M. Peat Trinity	11	11
5.	J. A. Gillan Magdalen	12	7
*6.	A. G. Kirby Magdalen	13	10
7.	E. H. L. Southwell Magdalen	12	1
‡	A. C. Gladstone Christ Church, stroke	11	0 ·
	A. W. Donkin Magdalen, cox	8	5

* Rowed against Cambridge in 1906; † Rowed against Cambridge in 1905.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co's. Bombay Cotton Yarn Report, dated Shanghai, 16th March, says:—

Since we issued our last report there has been no improvement in the yarn market. On the contrary it has gone from bad to worse. For the actual business done has been quite insignificant and prices have suffered a fall of 11¼ to 1Tls. 2 per bale on last quotations. Even clearances have been far from satisfactory. This unfortunate state of affairs may be attributed as much to the prevalence of famine in some of the yarn consuming provinces of China as to the tightness of the money market and the reluctance of the Chinese Banks to grant monetary facilities to native dealers.

No 10s. This count has received most attention from Szechuen and the River Ports, Newchwang and Tsingtau have also bought a few lots. About 650 bales changed hands.

No. 12s. Chinkiang and Tiukiang took about 500 bales.

No. 16s. The River Ports have been the principal buyers. About 100 bales were sold.

No. 20s. This count has been in good demand for Szechuen at easy prices. About 600 bales were sold.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about Rs. 1,850 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about Rs. 13,538 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about Rs. 85,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about Rs. 50,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T. T.	Rs. 219½ per Tls.	100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 73½ " Tls.	100
" London	"	" 2s. 11d. " "	100

The same Company's report, dated Hongkong, March 22, says:—

Our last circular was dated the 8th instant.

The long-looked-for improvement is still to come and the fortnight which draws to a close to-day stands on record as another of dulness and stagnation. This is all the more to be regretted as, following ancient custom, it was confidently anticipated, that upon the resumption of business each China New Year, yarn dealers would return with good and bumper order from the consuming districts. Under normal conditions this would certainly have happened, but the threatened famine in the interior has brought about a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. This is almost entirely due to the failure of the rice crops in the Southern Provinces with the resultant effect in a marked shortage in the staple commodity of the people. The deficiency is further accentuated by the speculative operations of rice merchants who hoarded up their supplies with a view to profiting by a rise in the price of rice. In spite of the fact that viceregal measures have been decreed, such as, the prohibition of the exportation of the grain from the country, the natives of one of the neighbouring districts (Tungkun) have actually been driven to rioting and pillaging of the rice shops owing to the dearness in the price of the foodstuff. Thanks to prompt official repressive measures and to the organising of relief committees at the Southern capital, the impending famine which threatens the millions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi may be robbed of some of the worst features attending such a calamity. Money has been raised by the various charitable institutions and the numerous merchants' guilds in Canton wherewith to purchase foreign rice in Hongkong to be resold at cost price within the suffering districts so as to relieve distress amongst the people. When it is related that with commendable spirit of benevolence all classes of Chinese are coming to the aid of the poor famine-stricken populace it will at once be seen that the wherewithal for the purpose of trade must have undergone a large shortage.

The second of the retarding causes explaining the dulness in the yarn market is to be found in the aggravating evils created by the over-production of subsidiary coins by the Canton Mint. Since last noting in our circular the discount in the value of the native coins they have suffered a still further depreciation and are now quoted at a discount of dols. 90 per dols. 1,000. The situation thus engendered is extremely disconcerting, and the seriousness of the evil from the mercantile point of view appears to be fully realized in quarters taking a keen appreciation of the handicap placed upon local trade.

In its issue of the 14th inst., the "Hongkong Telegraph" deals editorially with this vexed question. The situation is lucidly explained in the article, from which we quote:—"The veriest tyro in financial affairs has some knowledge of the unsettling effect which the dispersal of a superabundance of Chinese subsidiary coin has had on trade generally in Hongkong. The new Viceroy, acting up to his public announcement that he would endeavour to co-operate with the authorities in this Colony in all that was calculated to advance the interests of the two centres of trade in South China was induced to promise that he would restrict the output of subsidiary coins from the Canton Mint, while, on the other hand, the Government here arranged to refuse admission to additional tokens of the small values pending a readjustment of the financial situation. It was confidently believed that the combined action of the British and Chinese authorities would have the effect of raising within a short time the value of the depreciated coins and lower the discount on the produce of the Canton Mint, with the result that the depression in trade would eventually disappear and fresh stability and encouragement be given to the commerce of Hongkong and Canton. The Hongkong Government loyally adhered to the arrangement, and returned some dols. 200,000 in subsidiary coins which had been sent out for circulation by the British Mints. But while the Viceroy of the two Kwangs allowed it to be known that he had ordered the duly output of the Canton Mint to be reduced by something like 50 per cent., the issue of twenty cent pieces being dealt with in particular, there appear to have been grounds for suspicion that if the actual coins sent into circulation had been diminished, the Mint had made no effort to reduce total number of coin produced. At all events, no other deduction seems possible when it is stated, according to our Canton correspondent, that the British Consul-General considered it expedient to represent to the Viceroy the fact that the market was being swamped with Chinese subsidiary coins to the detriment of all legitimate trade and to the loss of merchants generally. In answer to the Consul-General, the Viceroy obligingly stated that the Canton Mint would be rigidly closed against the production of twenty cent pieces for the next three months. On the face of it, such prompt action seems to show the Viceroy in a very cordial and benignant light, gracious to the point of embarassment, but there may be more

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE eightieth anniversary of the birth of Lord Lister is an occasion well worthy of thought and preparation. As I start work again on a Monday morning there come to me the words of which Pasteur was so fond—not in word only, but in deed also—"Il faut travailler": and surely I cannot do better than offer a few comments upon the life and the work of that mighty genius who, in a higher sense of the word than any suggesting merely biological heredity, was Lord Lister's father. Louis Pasteur, the greatest chemist—though not greatest as a chemist—of all time hitherto, the founder of bacteriology, the father of preventive medicine, and grandfather of modern surgery, was born the son of a tanner in 1822, and died very nearly twelve years ago. He has lately been adjudged, by a vote of the French people, at the instigation of a newspaper, the greatest Frenchman of the nineteenth century. He is, I believe, the greatest Frenchman of any century. Estimated in terms of his services to mankind, he has few peers, if any, and assuredly no superiors, in the whole of human history; but if his greatness is to be judged by other criteria than the results of his work, his place amongst the few consummate men is still assured. He had every quality that makes men truly great: on the moral plane, a simplicity, a dignity, a modesty, and a devotion of temper, notably paralleled, to my mind, in his mighty English compeer, Charles Darwin; on the intellectual plane—if these distinctions can really be made—that superlative love of truth to which we all do lip service, but which not one man in many millions vitally displays; massive independence of judgment, rare originality, that insight into the most obscure problems which I only feebly describe by comparing it with the power of seeing in the dark; and withal a very great measure of literary power, which gives his writings some measure of charm even for those whose education or temperament pervents from appreciating their significance or the quality of the intellect which created them.

A whole homily might be written upon the courage and faith which inspired the young chemist when first, in deliberate but courteous defiance of his distinguished chemical teachers, he turned aside from the work in which he had already won the greatest distinction, to the new science, which all subsequent historians will date from him. Was it not a pity that this brilliant young chemist, who might have made such a name for himself, should turn aside at the critical moment and live laborious days in the study of minute living objects, which only with very great difficulty could be seen, and were certainly not worth seeing—if, indeed, they were there at all? Later in his career, and continuing until its close, there came the monstrous and criminal lies of unteachable and evil-thinking ignorance regarding the wonderful measures which he devised for the cure of hydrophobia, and which alone, though they are but a drop in the ocean of his work, would have earned him the lasting gratitude of men. If Pasteur was not arrested, not disheartened by these various kinds of criticism, we may perhaps reflect that there must come a time in the history of a genius so rare, when his utter remoteness from all his contemporaries, small or great, must free him entirely from the suspicion, too frequently justified in the case of lesser men, that the opinions of others should be taken into account.

The recent death of Professor Moissan has been quickly followed by that of another famous French chemist, M. Pierre Eugene Marcellin Berthelot. Born on October 29, 1827, Berthelot had almost attained the advanced age of 80, and had devoted much of this long life to the advancement of science. The work by which he made his reputation at the early age of 27 was an essay on "The combination of glycerine with acids." And this work was a continuation of the classical researches of France's great centenarian chemist, Chevreul—who died in 1889 in his hundred and third year—on animal fats. From these fats Chevreul isolated Stearic and Oleic acids, and it was the result of these researches which led to the replacement of the old dip candles by those made of Stearin.

Berthelot's researches were chiefly in the domain of organic chemistry, and are notable for their wide application of the synthatic method of investigation, that is, the building up of the complex body from its elements. In the hands of this chemist and many other investigators this method has led to the artificial production in the laboratory of many substances which it was formerly thought could only be produced by so-called vital processes in the animal or vegetable body. Such substances as urea, sugar, alcohol, &c., can now be built up from purely inorganic materials.

It was the siege of Paris which first turned the attention of the great French chemist to the above branch of science, generally known as thermo-chemistry. As President of the [illegible] Committee he became practically familiar with the manufacture and action of gunpowder and other explosives. In these the connection between chemical action and change in temperature is striking, and was carefully investigated by him. This led to further studies on thermo-chemistry, on which Berthelot shortly published important works, which have become classics on the subject. Chemical history also claimed his attention, and he wrote on the origin of alchemy, and the chemistry of the Ancients and of the Middle Ages.

The belief that certain animals have the power of "fascinating" their prey is widespread and apparently has, at any rate, some foundation in fact. A striking illustration of this power vouched for by two trustworthy eye-witnesses is related in "Country Life." The incident occurred in Scotland and the two observers saw a fox coming quickly down a pass in the hills followed by a rabbit. The two animals disappeared into a patch of covert and immediately the fox emerged with the rabbit in its mouth. It is suggested that the fox "fascinated" the rabbit, and thus compelled it to follow. The writer of the note in "Country Life" states, as a fact well-known to gamekeepers, that a fox will allure young rabbits to their destruction by rolling on the ground and playing antics in front of them. It is also stated that some 30 years ago a tame fox was kept as a decoy at Berkeley Castle Duck-decoy in Gloucestershire. This ox would show itself to the ducks, teal, and widgeon, and by waving its brush and gently moving to and fro, attract them into the decoy.

As regards the problem of navigating the air the tide of invention seems setting entirely towards the production of dirigible balloons, or aeroplanes, in both cases driven by motors. And this modern trend seems to have arrested the pursuit of the more fascinating idea that a man might put on a pair of wings and fly like a bird. Yet such considerable progress had been made in this direction that Bishop Wilkins, writing in the latter half of the seventeenth century, prophesied that the day was coming when it would be "as common for a man to call for his wings as for his boots and spurs." Several instances are known, and generally received as authentic, in which short flights in this fashion have been attained. An Italian alchemist, who had come to Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century, made himself wings of feathers. He is said to have actually started from the walls of Stirling Castle to fly to France. Apparently he flew a short distance, but then fell and broke his thigh. Perhaps, however, the case of the blacksmith, Besnier, of Sable, related by the Rev. M. Bacon in his "The Dominion of the Air," is more worthy of belief. Besnier's wings were like a pair of double-bladed paddles, the blades being large, roughly rectangular, and hollowed. They were worked both by arms and legs. "With this crude method," writes Bacon, "the enterprising inventor succeeded in raising himself by short stages from one height to another, reaching thus the top of a house, whence he could pass over others, or cross a river."

When the initial difficulty of such flight, the providing of a sufficiently powerful pair of wings for the weight of the body, is overcome, it will, it is said, be a question of learning the art of balancing, and the difficulty of balancing in the air is, of course, vastly greater than in cycling or skating. Hence unlimited practice would be one of the necessary conditions for successful flight. Bishop Wilkins was undoubtedly right when he wrote: "He that would learn to fly must be brought up to the constant practice of it from his youth, trying first only to use his wings as a tame goose will do, so by degrees learning to rise higher, till he attain unto skill and confidence."

Side by side with the balloon and aeroplane as navigators of the air has been developed the kite. Mr. Dick's kite-flying was excused on the ground that Benjamin Franklin flew a kite. And Franklin's kite has proved the pioneer of a large number that have been sent up into the air to bring down its scientific secrets. The kite may have other important uses, and one of the most recent and interesting developments of scientific kite-flying is in connection with the saving of life at sea. If the wind is favourable it is easy to fly a kite, carrying a line to secure communication with the shore, over a ship. But if the wind is blowing from the sea this is impossible. The object of M. Jansen's system is to enable a kite to carry a line to a vessel when the wind is unfavourable. This system consists of a kite attached to a "deviator," which latter is a sort of float. By manipulating kite and deviator from the shore by means of lines attached to them, a line can be carried to the ship against the wind. A successful trial of Jansen's arrangement was recently carried out at Dieppe, on the coast of France. A vessel, the "Yvonne," was moored 2,000 feet from the end of the jetty, where the deviator was started. The kite used was of the Hargrave pattern, and of the two-celled type, and in spite of the fact that the wind was blowing from the N.N.W. or N.W., a line was carried to the ship. The time taken to cover the distance was only four minutes, although the wind was blowing with a velocity rather greater than 33 yards a second.

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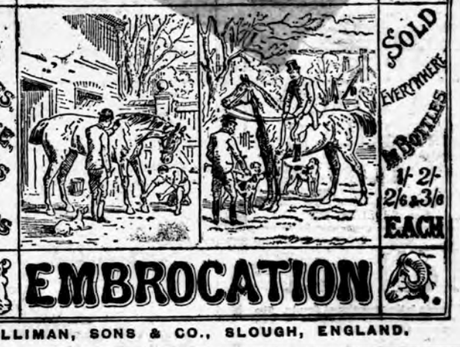

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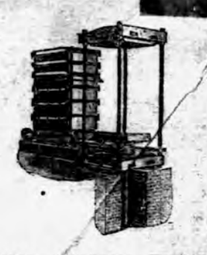

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